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* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3 SEP 01 New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within
STN Express with Discover!
NEWS 4 OCT 28 KOREAPAT now available on STN
NEWS 5 NOV 30 PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS 6 DEC 01 LISA now available on STN
NEWS 7 DEC 09 12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
NEWS 8 DEC 15 MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS 9 DEC 17 ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS 10 DEC 17 COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS 11 DEC 17 SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS 12 DEC 17 CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness
alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS 13 DEC 17 THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS 14 DEC 30 EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS 15 DEC 30 CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS 16 JAN 03 No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and
February 2005
NEWS 17 JAN 26 CA/CAPLUS - Expanded patent coverage to include the Russian
Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT)

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
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of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> file registry		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005
 USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
 provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 1 FEB 2005 HIGHEST RN 824390-04-7
 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 1 FEB 2005 HIGHEST RN 824390-04-7

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
 conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
 information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
 to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

```
=> s (carbenoxolone or carbeneoxolone or carbenoxalone)/cn
      1 CARBENOXOLONE/CN
      0 CARBENEOXOLONE/CN
      0 CARBENOXALONE/CN
L1      1 (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
```

```
=> s (phenylarsine oxide or oxophenylarsine)/cn
      1 PHENYLARSINE OXIDE/CN
      1 OXOPHENYLARSINE/CN
L2      1 (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
```

```
=> s citral/cn
L3      1 CITRAL/CN
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=> s ("4-methylpyrazole" or fomepizole)/cn
      1 "4-METHYLPYRAZOLE"/CN
      1 FOMEPIZOLE/CN
L4      1 ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
```

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=> s (disulphiram or disulfiram)/cn
      0 DISULPHIRAM/CN
      1 DISULFIRAM/CN
L5      1 (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
```

```
=> s "3-mercaptopropionic acid"/cn
L6      1 "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN
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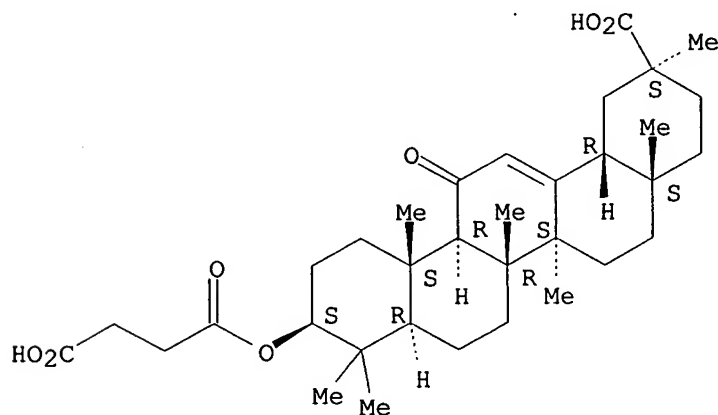
```
=> d 11-16
'L1-L6' IS NOT A VALID ACCESSION NUMBER
```

The number entered is not a valid accession number in this file.
 Enter "HELP ACCESSION" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of valid
 accession number formats in the current file.

```
=> d 11
```

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 5697-56-3 REGISTRY
 CN Olean-12-en-29-oic acid, 3-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)-11-oxo-,
 (3 β ,20 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Olean-12-en-30-oic acid, 3 β -hydroxy-11-oxo-, hydrogen succinate (7CI,
 8CI)
 CN Olean-12-en-30-oic acid, 3 β -hydroxy-11-oxo-, succinate (6CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 3-O-(β -Carboxypropionyl)-11-oxo-18 β -olean-12-en-30-oic acid
 CN 3 β -Hydroxy-11-oxoolean-12-en-30-oic acid hydrogen succinate
 CN Biogastrone
 CN **Carbenoxolone**
 CN Glycyrrhetinic acid hydrogen succinate
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 DR 13020-80-9, 60093-85-8, 108064-10-4
 MF C34 H50 O7
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN,
 CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE,
 MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**, WHO
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
 (Properties); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological
 study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

325 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 326 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 12

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 637-03-6 REGISTRY
CN Arsine, oxophenyl- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Benzene, arsenoso- (6CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Arsenosobenzene
CN Arzene
CN NSC 42470
CN **Oxophenylarsine**
CN **Phenylarsine oxide**
CN Phenylarsoxane
DR 8052-79-7
MF C6 H5 As O
CI COM
LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST,
CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MEDLINE,
MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT,
USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role
in record)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
(Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in
record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
study); BIOL (Biological study)

O=As-Ph

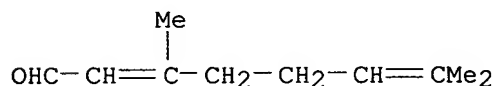
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

359 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
361 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 13

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 5392-40-5 REGISTRY
CN 2,6-Octadienal, 3,7-dimethyl- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-al
CN 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal
CN **Citral**
CN Lemarome N
CN Lemsyn GB
CN NSC 6170
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 433282-33-8, 8022-94-4, 96680-15-8, 37350-34-8, 250599-19-0
MF C10 H16 O

CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Preprint; Report
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)



****PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT****

3482 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 47 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 3497 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 7 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 14

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 7554-65-6 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Pyrazole, 4-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Pyrazole, 4-methyl- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN 4-Methyl-1H-pyrazole
 CN **4-Methylpyrazole**
 CN 4-MP
 CN Antizol
 CN **Fomepizole**
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C4 H6 N2
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMLIN*, HODOC*, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER,

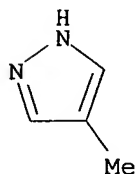
USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: EINECS**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

DT.CA CAPLUS document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES
(Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
(Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
(Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: FORM (Formation,
nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

495 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
496 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
10 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 15

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN 97-77-8 REGISTRY
CN Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide ([(H2N)C(S)]2S2), tetraethyl- (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Disulfide, bis(diethylthiocarbamoyl) (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Abstensil
CN Abstinil
CN Abstiny
CN Accel TET
CN Accel TET-R
CN Akrochem TETD
CN Alcophobin
CN Antabus
CN Antabuse
CN Antadix
CN Antaethyl
CN Antalcol
CN Antetan
CN Antetil
CN Anticol
CN Antietanol
CN Antietil
CN Antikol
CN Antivitium
CN Aversan
CN Averzan
CN Bis(diethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide

CN Bis(N,N-diethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide
 CN Contralin
 CN Cronetal
 CN Dicupral
 CN **Disulfiram**
 CN Ekagom DTET
 CN Ekagom TEDS
 CN Ekagom TETDS
 CN Espenal
 CN Esperal
 CN Etabus
 CN Ethyl Thiram
 CN Ethyl Thiurad
 CN Ethyl Tuads
 CN Ethyl Tuex
 CN Exhoran
 CN Exhorran
 CN Hoca
 CN Krotenal
 CN N,N,N',N'-Tetraethylthiuram disulfide
 CN Nocceler TET
 CN Nocceler TET-G
 CN Noxal
 CN NSC 25953
 CN Refusal
 CN Sanceler TET
 CN Sanceler TET-G

ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
 DISPLAY

FS 3D CONCORD
 DR 11078-22-1, 155-01-1
 MF C10 H20 N2 S4
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS,
 BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,
 CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHM, CSNB,
 DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT,
 IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
 MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USAN,
 USPAT2, USPATFULL

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**, WHO

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

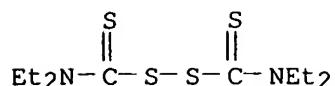
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report

RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
 (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in
 record)

RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological
 study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses)

RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)

RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or
 reagent); USES (Uses)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2856 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 51 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 2859 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
 23 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 RN 107-96-0 REGISTRY
 CN Propanoic acid, 3-mercapto- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Propionic acid, β -mercapto- (4CI)
 CN Propionic acid, 3-mercapto- (8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN β -Mercaptopropanoic acid
 CN β -Mercaptopropionic acid
 CN β -Thiopropionic acid
 CN 2-Mercaptoethanecarboxylic acid
 CN 3-Mercaptopropanoic acid
 CN **3-Mercaptopropionic acid**
 CN 3-Thiopropanoic acid
 CN 3-Thiopropionic acid
 CN Mercaptopropionic acid
 CN MPA
 CN NSC 437
 CN NSC 45157
 CN Thiohydracrylic acid
 FS 3D CONCORD
 MF C3 H6 O2 S
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
 BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS,
 CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIPPR*, DRUGU,
 EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE,
 MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER,
 ULIDAT, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
 (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
 NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
 (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); CMBI (Combinatorial study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC
 (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses);
 NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or

reagent); USES (Uses)

HS-CH₂-CH₂-CO₂H

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2459 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
280 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2465 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	1.85	2.00
NETWORK CHARGES	0.30	0.36
SEARCH CHARGES	50.60	50.60
DISPLAY CHARGES	11.04	11.04
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	63.79	64.00

IN FILE 'REGISTRY' AT 12:24:20 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	63.79	64.00

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Feb 2005 VOL 142 ISS 6

FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2005 (20050202/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005

L1 1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2 1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3 1 S CITRAL/CN

```

L4          1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
L5          1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6          1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

```

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> s 11-16

```

          326 L1
          361 L2
          3497 L3
          496 L4
          2859 L5
          2465 L6
L7          9972 (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6)

```

=> s 17/thu

FIELD CODES CANNOT BE CHANGED HERE

You may have tried to apply a field code to a term that already has a field code. You can only add a field code to a term that has no field code appended to it.

=> e psoriasis

```

E1          72      PSORIASIN/BI
E2           8      PSORIASINS/BI
E3          11209 --> PSORIASIS/BI
E4           1      PSORIASISLIKE/BI
E5           1      PSORIASISOR/BI
E6           1      PSORIASS/BI
E7           1      PSORIASTATIN/BI
E8           1      PSORIASTIC/BI
E9           1      PSORIASTICS/BI
E10          2659    PSORIATIC/BI
E11           4      PSORIATICALLY/BI
E12          131     PSORIATICS/BI

```

=> e

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E13          1      PSORIATICUM/BI
E14           4      PSORIATRIC/BI
E15           1      PSORIAZ/BI
E16           1      PSORICATICALLY/BI
E17           1      PSORIESIS/BI
E18           2      PSORIMANGANE/BI
E19           1      PSORIN/BI
E20           2      PSORINUM/BI
E21           3      PSORIOSIS/BI
E22           1      PSORIOTIC/BI
E23           2      PSORISIS/BI
E24           1      PSORLEA/BI

```

=> s e3, e10, e12

```

          11209 PSORIASIS/BI
          2659 PSORIATIC/BI
          131 PSORIATICS/BI
          2721 PSORIATIC/BI
              ((PSORIATIC OR PSORIATICS)/BI)
          131 PSORIATICS/BI
L8          11713 (PSORIASIS/BI OR PSORIATIC/BI OR PSORIATICS/BI)

```

=> e acne vulgaris

```

E1           4      ACNDP/BI
E2          4793     ACNE/BI
E3           0 --> ACNE VULGARIS/BI
E4           4      ACNEA/BI
E5           1      ACNECID/BI

```

E6	2	ACNECIN/BI
E7	1	ACNECINE/BI
E8	1	ACNECINS/BI
E9	3	ACNED/BI
E10	22	ACNEFORM/BI
E11	1	ACNEGEN/BI
E12	1	ACNEGENESIS/BI

=> s e2

	4793	ACNE/BI
	1278	ACNES/BI
L9	5735	ACNE/BI
		((ACNE OR ACNES)/BI)

=> e actinic keratosis

E1	1	ACTINIASTERYL/BI
E2	5148	ACTINIC/BI
E3	0	--> ACTINIC KERATOSIS/BI
E4	37	ACTINICALLY/BI
E5	1	ACTINICITIES/BI
E6	6	ACTINICITY/BI
E7	5	ACTINIDA/BI
E8	1	ACTINIDAE/BI
E9	12	ACTINIDAIN/BI
E10	1	ACTINIDATION/BI
E11	12666	ACTINIDE/BI
E12	1	ACTINIDEA/BI

=> e solar keratosis

E1	1	SOLAQUITIDINE/BI
E2	130170	SOLAR/BI
E3	0	--> SOLAR KERATOSIS/BI
E4	4	SOLAR2000/BI
E5	25	SOLARA/BI
E6	1	SOLARACEARUM/BI
E7	2	SOLARACTIVATED/BI
E8	1	SOLARACTIVITY/BI
E9	4	SOLARADININE/BI
E10	3	SOLARADIXIN/BI
E11	8	SOLARADIXINE/BI
E12	1	SOLARAIN/BI

=> e squamous carcinoma

E1	8	SQUAMOTACIN/BI
E2	17292	SQUAMOUS/BI
E3	0	--> SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA/BI
E4	1	SQUAMOUSA/BI
E5	1	SQUAMOUSCARCINOMA/BI
E6	1	SQUAMOUSCARCINOMAS/BI
E7	14	SQUAMOUSCELL/BI
E8	1	SQUAMOUSLY/BI
E9	2	SQUAMOXINONE/BI
E10	1	SQUAMOZIN/BI
E11	1	SQUAMPUS/BI
E12	1	SQUAMTIN/BI

=> e squamous cell carcinoma

E1	8	SQUAMOTACIN/BI
E2	17292	SQUAMOUS/BI
E3	0	--> SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA/BI
E4	1	SQUAMOUSA/BI
E5	1	SQUAMOUSCARCINOMA/BI
E6	1	SQUAMOUSCARCINOMAS/BI
E7	14	SQUAMOUSCELL/BI

E8	1	SQUAMOUSLY/BI
E9	2	SQUAMOXINONE/BI
E10	1	SQUAMOZIN/BI
E11	1	SQUAMPUS/BI
E12	1	SQUAMTIN/BI

=> e ichthyoses

E1	9	ICHTHYOSAURS/BI
E2	1	ICHTHYOSAURUS/BI
E3	16	--> ICHTHYOSSES/BI
E4	84	ICHTHYOSIFORM/BI
E5	1	ICHTHYOSIFORME/BI
E6	2	ICHTHYOSIFORMIS/BI
E7	686	ICHTHYOSIS/BI
E8	1	ICHTHYOSMA/BI
E9	2	ICHTHYOSMIA/BI
E10	5	ICHTHYOSMIUS/BI
E11	2	ICHTHYOSMUS/BI
E12	5	ICHTHYOSPOREA/BI

=> s e3-37

'E37' NOT FOUND

The E# entered is not currently defined.

=> s e3-e7

	16	ICHTHYOSSES/BI
	84	ICHTHYOSIFORM/BI
	1	ICHTHYOSIFORME/BI
	2	ICHTHYOSIFORMIS/BI
	686	ICHTHYOSIS/BI
L10	728	(ICHTHYOSSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORME/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORMIS/BI OR ICHTHYOSIS/BI)

=> e hyperkeratosis

E1	1	HYPERKERATOSIA/BI
E2	4	HYPERKERATOSIC/BI
E3	956	--> HYPERKERATOSIS/BI
E4	171	HYPERKERATOTIC/BI
E5	1	HYPERKERATOUS/BI
E6	1	HYPERKETATOTIC/BI
E7	2	HYPERKETOGENESIS/BI
E8	4	HYPERKETOGENIC/BI
E9	1	HYPERKETOHEXOSEMIA/BI
E10	1	HYPERKETOLACTIA/BI
E11	285	HYPERKETONEMIA/BI
E12	53	HYPERKETONEMIC/BI

=> s e1-e4

	1	HYPERKERATOSIA/BI
	4	HYPERKERATOSIC/BI
	956	HYPERKERATOSIS/BI
	171	HYPERKERATOTIC/BI
L11	1060	(HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERATOSIC/BI OR HYPERKERATOSIS/BI OR HYPERKERATOTIC/BI)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005

L1	1	S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2	1	S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3	1	S CITRAL/CN
L4	1	S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN

L5 1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
 L6 1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005

L7 9972 S L1-L6
 E PSORIASIS
 L8 11713 S E3, E10, E12
 E ACNE VULGARIS
 L9 5735 S E2
 E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
 E SOLAR KERATOSIS
 E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
 E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
 E ICHTHYOSSES
 L10 728 S E3-E7
 E HYPERKERATOSIS
 L11 1060 S E1-E4

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	2.73	4.73
NETWORK CHARGES	0.42	0.78
SEARCH CHARGES	24.57	75.17
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	11.04
	-----	-----
FULL ESTIMATED COST	27.72	91.72

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:28:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> s ?keratosis? or (solar kerato?) or (actinic kerato?) or porokeratosis? or (keratosis follicularis) or "darrier's disease" or "darier's disease" or "darrier-white disease" or "darier-white disease" or (darier? (L) disease)

2321 ?KERATOSIS?
 130170 SOLAR
 9 SOLARS
 130174 SOLAR
 (SOLAR OR SOLARS)
 6386 KERATO?
 59 SOLAR KERATO?
 (SOLAR(W) KERATO?)
 5148 ACTINIC
 6386 KERATO?
 266 ACTINIC KERATO?
 (ACTINIC(W) KERATO?)
 11 POROKERATOSIS?
 1397 KERATOSIS
 360 KERATOSES
 1635 KERATOSIS
 (KERATOSIS OR KERATOSES)
 126 FOLLICULARIS
 111 KERATOSIS FOLLICULARIS
 (KERATOSIS(W) FOLLICULARIS)
 1 "DARRIERS"
 737708 "DISEASE"
 203831 "DISEASES"
 832756 "DISEASE"
 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
 1 "DARRIER'S DISEASE"
 ("DARRIERS"(W) "DISEASE")
 8 "DARIERS"
 737708 "DISEASE"
 203831 "DISEASES"

832756 "DISEASE"
 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
 8 "DARIER'S DISEASE"
 ("DARIERS" (W) "DISEASE")
 8 "DARRIER"
 1 "DARRIERS"
 9 "DARRIER"
 ("DARRIER" OR "DARRIERS")
 234787 "WHITE"
 3005 "WHITES"
 235947 "WHITE"
 ("WHITE" OR "WHITES")
 737708 "DISEASE"
 203831 "DISEASES"
 832756 "DISEASE"
 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
 0 "DARRIER-WHITE DISEASE"
 ("DARRIER" (W) "WHITE" (W) "DISEASE")
 102 "DARIER"
 8 "DARIERS"
 103 "DARIER"
 ("DARIER" OR "DARIERS")
 234787 "WHITE"
 3005 "WHITES"
 235947 "WHITE"
 ("WHITE" OR "WHITES")
 737708 "DISEASE"
 203831 "DISEASES"
 832756 "DISEASE"
 ("DISEASE" OR "DISEASES")
 0 "DARRIER-WHITE DISEASE"
 ("DARIER" (W) "WHITE" (W) "DISEASE")
 103 DARIER?
 737708 DISEASE
 203831 DISEASES
 832756 DISEASE
 (DISEASE OR DISEASES)
 98 DARIER? (L) DISEASE
 L12 2418 ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKERAT
 OSIS? OR (KERATOSIS FOLLICULARIS) OR "DARRIER'S DISEASE" OR
 "DARIER'S DISEASE" OR "DARRIER-WHITE DISEASE" OR "DARIER-WHITE
 DISEASE" OR (DARIER? (L) DISEASE)

=> s xeroderm? or vesciculobullous or vesciculobull?

2305 XERODERM?
 0 VESCICULOBULLOUS
 0 VESCICULOBULL?

L13 2305 XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005

L1 1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
 L2 1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
 L3 1 S CITRAL/CN
 L4 1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
 L5 1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
 L6 1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005

L7 9972 S L1-L6
 E PSORIASIS

L8 11713 S E3, E10, E12
E ACNE VULGARIS
L9 5735 S E2
E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
E SOLAR KERATOSIS
E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
E ICHTHYOSSES
L10 728 S E3-E7
E HYPERKERATOSIS
L11 1060 S E1-E4
L12 2418 S ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKE
L13 2305 S XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	5.07	7.07
NETWORK CHARGES	0.78	1.14
SEARCH CHARGES	68.04	118.64
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	11.04
	-----	-----
FULL ESTIMATED COST	73.89	137.89

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:32:01 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> s (squamous (L) (cancer? or carcinoma? or neoplas? or cytotox?))

17292 SQUAMOUS
248447 CANCER?
127500 CARCINOMA?
396152 NEOPLAS?
119554 CYTOTOX?
L14 15177 (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?))

=> s l10 and l13

L15 26 L10 AND L13

=> s l10 or l13

L16 3007 L10 OR L13

=> s l11 or l12

L17 2499 L11 OR L12

=> s l8 or l9 or l14 or l16 or l17

L18 35753 L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005

L1 1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2 1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3 1 S CITRAL/CN
L4 1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
L5 1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6 1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005

L7 9972 S L1-L6
E PSORIASIS
L8 11713 S E3, E10, E12
E ACNE VULGARIS

L9 5735 S E2
 E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
 E SOLAR KERATOSIS
 E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
 E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
 E ICHTHYOSSES
 L10 728 S E3-E7
 E HYPERKERATOSIS
 L11 1060 S E1-E4
 L12 2418 S ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKE
 L13 2305 S XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?
 L14 15177 S (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
 L15 26 S L10 AND L13
 L16 3007 S L10 OR L13
 L17 2499 S L11 OR L12
 L18 35753 S L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17

=> s 17 (L) 118

L19 4 L7 (L) L18

=> d 119 1-4 ibib abs

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:492342 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:98638
 TITLE: Chinese medicine for removing freckles, comedo, and wrinkles
 INVENTOR(S): Lee, Sung Ha
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea
 SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXA7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Korean
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000075193	A	20001215	KR 1999-19650	19990526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1999-19650	19990526
AB A chinese medicine is provided, which makes the skin to have a good color without side effects at a low cost. A process for preparing the chinese medicine comprises: mixing following substances, i.e., Angelica dahurica radix, Bletillae rhizoma, Persica semen, Armeniaca semen, Aconiti tuber alba, Hoelen, Atractylodes rhizoma alba, Magnolia flos, Bombyx corpus, Cuscutae semen, and Coicis semen; adding egg white, and mixing. The chinese medicine contains oxy-peucedanin, torin, isoimperatorin, phellopterin, bletilla mannan, glucomannan, olein-glycerin, linol-glycerin, amygdalin, chitin, pachymic acid, tumulosic acid, β -pachyman, atractylone, atractylol, V-A, citral, eugenol, magnoflorine.				

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:667899 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:344627
 TITLE: Cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in squamous-cell lung cancer
 AUTHOR(S): Krepela, E.; Prochazka, J.; Karova, B.; Cermak, J.; Roubkova, H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular and Cellular Pneumology, Clinic of Pneumology and Chest Surgery, Medical Faculty Hospital Bulovka, Prague, 180 71, Czech Rep.
 SOURCE: Neoplasma (1997), 44(4), 219-239
 CODEN: NEOLA4; ISSN: 0028-2685

PUBLISHER: Slovak Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors investigated activities of the cysteine protease cathepsin B (CB; EC 3.4.22.1), the levels of reduced glutathione (GSH) and cysteine and the activity of γ -glutamyltransferase (γ -GT; EC 2.3.2.2.) in squamous-cell lung carcinoma (SQCLC) and the lung parenchyma specimens from surgically treated patients. The basal CB activity, assayed in tissue exts. in the absence of exogenous activators, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. The residual CB activity, remaining in tissue exts. after preincubation at 37°, was not any longer significantly different in SQCLC and the lungs. The inhibited CB activity, calculated as the difference between the basal and residual CB activities, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. In the case of the cysteine protease cathepsin C (CC; EC 3.4.14.1), neither the basal nor the residual nor the inhibited CC activities in SQCLC and the lung were significantly different. Compared to CC, the powerfulness of endogenous cysteine protease inhibitors to inhibit CB was much higher in both SQCLC and the lung. The cysteine protease inhibitors from SQCLC and the lung which effectively inhibited CB could be related to the inhibitors with an apparent Mr ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. Isoelec. focusing studies indicated significant differences in the progress of inhibition of the activity of CB isoforms in SQCLC and lung parenchyma exts. The levels of both GSH and Cys were significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung and the level of GSH was significantly higher in Stage III tumors compared to Stage I tumors. The activity of γ -GT was not significantly different in SQCLC and the lung but it was significantly higher in Stage I tumors compared to Stage III tumors and showed a significant neg. correlation with GSH level in SQCLC. Dithiothreitol did not increase the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which indicates that reversibly oxidized forms of CB do not accumulate in the tumors and the lungs. The basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung was competitively inhibited by Cys. Moreover, increasing Cys concns. had a modulatory effect on the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which was featured by Cys-induced inhibition of CB activity and by subsequent Cys-effected recovery of CB activity from its previous inhibition by Cys.

REFERENCE COUNT: 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:56942 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:56942

TITLE: Photodynamic killing of human squamous cell carcinoma cells using a monoclonal antibody-photosensitizer conjugate

AUTHOR(S): Jiang, Frank N.; Liu, Daniel J.; Neyndorff, Herma; Chester, Michael; Jiang, Shiyi; Levy, Julia G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Can.

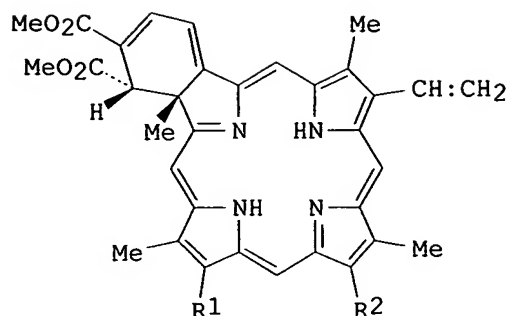
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1991), 83(17), 1218-25

CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI



I, R¹=(CH₂)₂CO₂Me, R²=(CH₂)₂CO₂H
 II, R¹=(CH₂)₂CO₂H, R²=(CH₂)₂CO₂Me

AB Procedures were developed in which the photosensitizer benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD) (I or II) can be covalently linked to carrier mols. of modified PVA to produce water-soluble PVA-BPD conjugates with a mol. weight of .apprx. 30 kDa. These carriers are covalently linked to monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) using heterobifunctional linking agents. Such a conjugate is described, in which the MoAb (5E8) has specificity for a glycoprotein detected on human squamous cell carcinomas of the lung. The conjugates produced were covalently linked and retained both their photosensitizing and antigen-binding activities. The MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate, in the presence of 10% fetal calf serum, exhibited highly enhanced phototoxic killing of the target cell line (A549) over that exhibited by free BPD or a control MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate. These results demonstrate the selectivity and specificity of this MoAb conjugate.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:503717 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:103717

TITLE: Effects of multiple putative anticarcinogens on the carcinogenicity of trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole

AUTHOR(S): Dunsford, Harold A.; Dolan, Patrick M.; Seed, John L.; Bueding, Ernest

CORPORATE SOURCE: Health Sci. Cent., Univ. Texas, Houston, TX, 77030, USA

SOURCE: JNCI, Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1984), 73(1), 161-8

CODEN: JJIND8; ISSN: 0198-0157

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In an attempt to dissociate the chemotherapeutic from the carcinogenic properties of the antischistosomal and antitrypanosomal nitrovinylfuran SQ 18506 (trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole) [28754-68-9], potential inhibitors of carcinogenesis were administered to female outbred CD-1 mice before and during exposure to SQ18506. The compds. tested were ascorbic acid [50-81-7], etretinate [54350-48-0], butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) [25013-16-5], cysteamine [60-23-1], cysteine [52-90-4] dimercaprol [59-52-9], disulfiram [97-77-8], 1,4-dithiothreitol [3483-12-3], reduced glutathione [70-18-8], and spermidine [124-20-9]. The primary types of tumors observed were **squamous cell carcinomas** of the stomach and thymic and nonthymic lymphomas. BHA reduced the incidence of malignant tumors to control levels, whereas cysteine hydrochloride, spermidine phosphate, and disulfiram reduced the incidence of chemical induced tumors by 42, 34, and 32%, resp. Although cysteamine and disulfiram had no or only a modest effect on the overall incidence of tumors, the data suggested possible tissue-specific anticarcinogenic properties for these agents. Of the 8

antioxidants tested, only 1 had marked anticarcinogenic properties against SQ18506. These data indicate that antioxidant properties alone cannot account for the anticarcinogenic activity of the compds. tested. Coadministration of the anticarcinogen BHA with SQ18506 also blocked the chemotherapeutic effects of this agent on female CD-1 mice infected with *Schistosoma mansoni*.

=> s 17 and 118
L20 33 L7 AND L18

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	7.41	9.41
NETWORK CHARGES	1.14	1.50
SEARCH CHARGES	77.49	128.09
DISPLAY CHARGES	10.60	21.64
	-----	-----
FULL ESTIMATED COST	96.64	160.64
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-2.92	-2.92

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:35:54 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> d 120 scan

L20 33 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IC ICM A61K031-035
CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
TI Pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle
for inhibiting production of leukotriene
ST essential oil leukotriene prodn inhibition
IT Heart, disease
(anaphylaxis; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active
principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Anaphylaxis, disease
Ischemia, disease
(cardiac; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active
principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Brain, disease
(cerebrum, vasospasm; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as
active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Heart, disease
(ischemia; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active
principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Asthma
Cystic fibrosis
Endotoxemia
Leukotriene antagonists
Psoriasis
(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for
inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Essential oils
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for
inhibiting production of leukotriene)
IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(septic; pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active
principle

for inhibiting production of leukotriene)
 IT 94-59-7, Safrol 97-53-0, Eugenol 99-85-4, γ -Terpinene 99-86-5,
 α -Terpinene 106-24-1, Geraniol 123-35-3, β -Myrcene
 126-90-9, (+)-Linalool 126-91-0, (-)-Linalool 432-25-7,
 β -Cyclocitral 2216-51-5, (-)-Menthol 5392-40-5, Citral
 5989-27-5, (+)-Limonene 7785-26-4, (-)- α -Pinene 7785-70-8,
 (+)- α -Pinene 8000-41-7, Terpineol 13040-03-4, (+)-cis-Verbenol
 RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for
 inhibiting production of leukotriene)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):.

L20 33 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 IC ICM A61K
 CC 1-7 (Pharmacology)
 Section cross-reference(s): 9, 63
 TI Antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compositions, and screening and
 diagnostic methods
 ST antioxidant compd antiinflammatory screening; inflammation disease
 diagnosis antioxidant compd antiinflammatory
 IT Trypanosoma cruzi
 (Chagas' disease from; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and
 screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Disease, animal
 (Churg-Strauss syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Inflammation
 (Crohn's disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and
 screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Intestine, disease
 (Crohn's; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
 and diagnostic methods)
 IT Muscle, disease
 (Eaton-Lambert syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Brain, disease
 (Gilles de la Tourette syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory
 compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Nervous system, disease
 (Guillain-Barre syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Blood vessel, disease
 (Kawasaki; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
 and diagnostic methods)
 IT Encephalitis
 (Rasmussen's; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and
 screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Disease, animal
 (SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome); antioxidant compound
 antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Disease, animal
 (Type I autoimmune polyglandular syndrome; antioxidant compound
 antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Granulomatous disease
 (Wegener's granulomatosis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Nervous system, disease
 (acquired neuromyotonia; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)
 IT Inflammation
 (acute; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and
 diagnostic methods)

IT Lymphocyte
(adhesion; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(aerosols; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
and diagnostic methods)

IT Lymphocyte
(aggregation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and
screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Asthma
(allergic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
and diagnostic methods)

IT Chemicals
Cosmetics
Dermatophagoides
Drugs
Latex
Pollen
Rhus toxicodendron
Venoms
(allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
(amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory
compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Spinal column, disease
(ankylosing spondylitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Antiarteriosclerotics
(antiatherosclerotics; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and
screening and diagnostic methods)

IT AIDS (disease)
Acne
Allergy
Allergy inhibitors
Alzheimer's disease
Anaphylaxis
Animal cell line
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Anticoagulants
Antidiabetic agents
Antimalarials
Antimigraine agents
Antioxidants
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antiphospholipid syndrome
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Arthritis
Asthma
Atherosclerosis
Autoimmune disease
Birefringence
Body fluid
Burn
Cachexia

Cardiovascular agents
 Cardiovascular system, disease
 Celiac disease
 Cirrhosis
 Connective tissue, disease
 Diagnosis
 Digestive tract, disease
 Drug delivery systems
 Drug screening
 Emphysema
 Food allergy
 Fungicides
 Graves' disease
 Headache
 Human
 Human immunodeficiency virus
 Immunomodulators
 Infection
 Inflammation
 Influenza
 Injury
 Kidney, disease
 Kidney, neoplasm
 Liver, disease
 Lung, disease
 Malaria
 Mesophase
 Multiple sclerosis
 Musculoskeletal diseases
 Myasthenia gravis
 Necrosis
 Neoplasm
 Nervous system, disease
 Nervous system agents
 Neutrophil
 Osteoarthritis
 Oxidizing agents
 Pancreas, disease
 Parasiticides
 Parkinson's disease
 Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
 Prion diseases
 Protozoacides
 Radical scavengers
 Reproductive tract, disease
 Rheumatoid arthritis
 Sepsis
 Sjogren's syndrome
 Skin, disease
 Sunburn
 Thrombosis
 Thyroid gland, disease
 Transplant and Transplantation
 Transplant rejection
 Tuberculosis
 Tuberculostatics
 Ulcer
 Urticaria
 Wound
 Wound healing promoters
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and
 diagnostic methods)

IT Reactive oxygen species
 RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical

study); BIOL (Biological study)
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and
 diagnostic methods)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
 Leukotrienes
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and
 diagnostic methods)

IT Alkenes, biological studies
 Metalloporphyrins
 Monoterpenes
 Sesquiterpenes
 Terpenes, biological studies
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and
 diagnostic methods)

IT Artery, disease
 (arteritis, Takayasu's arteritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory
 compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
 (arthrogryposis multiplex; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart
 Joint, anatomical
 (artificial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
 and diagnostic methods)

IT Anemia (disease)
 (autoimmune hemolytic anemia; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory
 compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Endocrine system, disease
 (autoimmune polyendocrinopathy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory
 compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Thyroid gland, disease
 (autoimmune thyroiditis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ear, disease
 Hepatitis
 (autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
 and diagnostic methods)

IT Infection
 (bacterial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
 and diagnostic methods)

IT Cirrhosis
 (biliary; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
 and diagnostic methods)

IT Bone
 (bone replacement implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns.,
 and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Bronchi, disease
 Inflammation
 (bronchitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening
 and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
 Ulcer
 (buccal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and
 diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
 (bullous pemphigoid; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and
 screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
 (bullous, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and
 screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Radiation

Radioactivity
(burn; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart, disease
(cardiac autoimmunity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart
(cardiac implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Medical goods
(catheters; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
(cerebellar atrophy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Liquid crystals
(cholesteric; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Cartilage, disease
(chondritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
(chorea, Sydeham; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Intestine, disease
(chronic inflammatory intestinal disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Lung, disease
(chronic obstructive; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Inflammation
(chronic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Headache
(cluster; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Temperature effects, biological
(cold, frostbite; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Inflammation
Intestine, disease
(colitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Dermatitis
(contact; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Kidney, disease
(crescentic glomerulonephritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ovary, disease
(cyst; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(cytotoxic, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin
(dander, animal dander allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
(decubitus ulcer; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Disease, animal
(degenerative; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Allergy
(delayed hypersensitivity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Disease, animal
(desiccation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Menstruation
(disease associated with; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Joint, anatomical
(disease, inflammation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Tendon
(disease, tendinitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Fertility
(disorder, autoimmune anti-sperm infertility; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
(drug eruption; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Intestine, disease
(duodenum, ulcer; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ulcer
(esophageal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart, disease
(failure, antibody-induced; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Embryo, animal
(fetus, repeated fetal loss; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(foams; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Bone, disease
(fracture, repair device; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Necrosis
(gangrene; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drugs
(gastrointestinal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Gland
(glandular disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Kidney, disease
(glomerulonephritis, pauci-immune focal necrotizing; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(graft-vs.-host reaction; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Cell migration
(granulocyte; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Wound

(gunshot; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(helper cell, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(helper cell/inducer, TH1, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(helper cell/inducer, TH2, hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT T cell (lymphocyte)
(hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Immune complexes
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hypersensitivity mediated by; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Allergy
(hypersensitivity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Halogen acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(hypohalous acids; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Inflammation
Intestine, disease
(ileitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Allergy
(immediate hypersensitivity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Immune system
(immune cell; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Mammary gland
(implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants, artificial heart pacemaker; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Dental materials and appliances
Drug delivery systems
Electrodes
Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(implants; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Dyes
(indigoids; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart, disease
(infarction; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Fungi
Mycoplasma
Parasite
Protozoa
(infection; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ligament
(inflammation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Smoke
(inhalation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Medical goods
(inhalers; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ear
(inner, autoimmune disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Insecta
(insect bite allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Diabetes mellitus
(insulin-dependent; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Kidney, disease
(interstitial nephritis, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intradermal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Adhesion, biological
Cell migration
(lymphocyte; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Liquid crystals
(lyotropic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Neoplasm
(metastasis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(metered-dose inhaler; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Headache
(migraine; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Lymphocyte
(migration; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nerve, disease
(motor; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Hematopoietic precursor cell
(myeloid; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Muscle, disease
(myositis, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Muscle, disease
(myositis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Hypothyroidism
(myxedema; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ulcer
(nasopharyngeal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(nebulizer inhaler; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, dysimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Blood vessel, disease
(occlusion; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nerve, disease
(optic, neuritis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Organic compounds, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(organic conductors; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ovary, disease
(ovarian autoimmunity; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Scavengers
(oxidant scavengers; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Metabolism
(oxidant-producing pathway; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart
(pacemaker, artificial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nervous system, disease
(paraneoplastic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
(pemphigus foliaceus; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skin, disease
(pemphigus vulgaris; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Penis
(penile implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nerve, disease
(peripheral, injury; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Blood vessel
(permeability; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Biological transport
(permeation, vascular; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Nerve, disease
(pinched nerve; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and

screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders, dry powder inhaler; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Prostate gland, disease
(prostatitis, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Medical goods
(respirator tube implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(respiratory; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Connective tissue, disease
(scleroderma; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(septic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(silicone implant; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Skeleton, disease
(skeletal inflammation; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Medical goods
(skin pad; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Muscle, disease
(smooth, autoimmune; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Neoplasm
(solid; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Brain, disease
(spongiform encephalopathy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Muscle, disease
(stiff-man syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Embryophyta
(stinging plant, allergy; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Synovial membrane, disease
(synovitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Disease, animal
Lupus erythematosus

(systemic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Purpura (disease)
(thrombocytopenic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Thyroid gland, disease
(thyroiditis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Ligament
Muscle
Tendon
(torn or pulled; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Cartilage
(torn; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(toxic shock syndrome; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Digestive tract, disease
(ulcer, peptic; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Digestive tract, disease
Skin, disease
Stomach, disease
(ulcer; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(unsatd.; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Heart
(valve, artificial; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Blood vessel, disease
(vasculitis, microscopic polyangiitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Blood vessel, disease
(vasculitis, necrotizing small vessel vasculitis; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Infection
(viral; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT Carbonyl compounds (organic), biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α,β -unsatd.; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 113189-02-9, Blood coagulation factor VIII
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(anti-factor VIII autoimmune disease; antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 3352-57-6, Hydroxyl radical, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7782-44-7D, Oxygen, reactive species 10028-15-6, Ozone, biological studies 11062-77-4, Superoxide
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)

(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium
 RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 470-82-6, Eucalyptol
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

IT 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 69-89-6D, Xanthine, derivs.
 74-85-1, Ethylene, biological studies 78-70-6, Linalool 78-79-5,
 Isoprene, biological studies 79-92-5, Camphene 80-56-8, α -Pinene
 87-44-5, β -Caryophyllene 89-82-7, Pulegone 98-55-5,
 α -Terpineol 99-49-0, Carvone 99-85-4, γ -Terpinene
 99-86-5, α -Terpinene 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1, Geraniol
 106-25-2, Nerol 106-98-9, 1-Butene, biological studies 106-99-0,
 Butadiene, biological studies 110-83-8, Cyclohexene, biological studies
 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 115-07-1, Propylene, biological
 studies 123-35-3, Myrcene 127-91-3, β -Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene
 142-29-0, Cyclopentene 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 463-40-1, Linolenic
 acid 491-38-3D, Chromone, derivs. 498-16-8, Lavandulol 506-32-1,
 Arachidonic acid 511-59-1, β -Santalene 513-35-9,
 2-Methyl-2-butene 515-00-4, Myrtenol 546-43-0, Alantolactone
 563-79-1, 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butene 586-62-9, Terpinolene 590-18-1,
 cis-2-Butene 624-64-6, trans-2-Butene 2387-78-2, Cyperene 2867-05-2,
 α -Thujene 5392-40-5, Citral 5989-08-2, Longipinene
 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 7212-44-4, Nerolidol 8006-39-1, Terpinol
 13062-00-5 16409-43-1, Rosoxide 17066-67-0, β -Eudesmene
 24703-35-3, Bicyclogermacrene 29797-09-9, Cyclohexadiene 33880-83-0,
 β -Elemene 39029-41-9, γ -Cadinene 41702-63-0, epi-Zonarene
 53111-25-4, γ -Himachalene 74806-04-5, Carene
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> d 120 1-33 title

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 PATS ----- PI, SO
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IABS ----- ABS, indented with text labels

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HITSTR ----- HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram

HITSEQ ----- HIT RN; its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields

FHITSTR ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, and
its structure diagram

FHITSEQ ----- First HIT RN, its text modification, its CA index name, its
structure diagram, plus NTE and SEQ fields

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L20 ANSWER 1 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB A pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as an active principle for

inhibiting production of leukotriene is useful for prevention and treatment of the diseases related with the activity of leukotriene such as asthma, cystic fibrosis, septic shock, cardiac anaphylaxis, cerebral vasospasm, **psoriasis**, endotoxemia, myocardial ischemia, etc. A main component of the essential oil is more than one compound selected from (-)-menthol, (+)-limonene, alpha-terpinene, gamma-terpinene, terpineol, beta-myrcene, (+or-)-linalool, geraniol, citral, beta-cyclocitral, eugenol, safrol, (+)-alpha-pinene, (-)-alpha-pinene and (+)-cis-verbenol.

IT Asthma
Cystic fibrosis
Endotoxemia
Leukotriene antagonists

Psoriasis

(pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene)

IT 94-59-7, Safrol 97-53-0, Eugenol 99-85-4, γ -Terpinene 99-86-5,
 α -Terpinene 106-24-1, Geraniol 123-35-3, β -Myrcene

126-90-9, (+)-Linalool 126-91-0, (-)-Linalool 432-25-7,
 β -Cyclocitral 2216-51-5, (-)-Menthol 5392-40-5, Citral
 5989-27-5, (+)-Limonene 7785-26-4, (-)- α -Pinene 7785-70-8,
 (+)- α -Pinene 8000-41-7, Terpineol 13040-03-4, (+)-cis-Verbenol
 RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
 (pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for
 inhibiting production of leukotriene)

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Compds. of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof
 [R1 = R3CON(R4), R3R4NCO; R2 = OR5, NR5R6; n = an integer of 0-3; X = O,
 S; R3, R4, R5 and R6 are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl,
 heteroalkyl, aryl, aryl(alkylene), heteroaryl, heteroaryl(alkylene),
 carbocycle, carbocycle(alkylene), heterocycle, and heterocycle(alkylene)]
 are prepared Also disclosed is a method of treating a subject having an
 inflammatory disorder alleviated by the inhibition of growth regulatory
 oncogene α (GRO- α), wherein comprises administering to the
 subject in need thereof an effective amount of the compound I. The said
 inflammatory disorder is selected from the group consisting of
 sepsis-related acute respiratory distress syndrome, arthritis, gouty
 synovitis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, ulcerative colitis,
psoriasis, and tumor growth and metastasis. Thus, to a solution of
 N-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-mercaptopyridine (0.024 g, 0.097 mmol) in 2 mL of
 DMF was added cesium carbonate (0.094 g, 0.29 mmol) and Pr bromoacetate
 (0.025 μ L) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min and poured into EtOAc
 and water to give, after workup and purification by trituration using EtOAc, 34
 mg (76%) [[5-(4-fluorophenylcarbamoyl)pyridin-2-yl]sulfanyl]acetic acid Pr
 ester (II) as a white solid. II at 20 μ M exhibited $\geq 40\%$
 chemotaxis (neutrophil migration) in a growth regulatory oncogene α
 (GRO- α) driven chemotaxis assay described in J. Immunol. Meth.,
 (213) 41-52, 1998.

ST acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn antiinflammatory; sepsis related
 acute respiratory distress syndrome; arthritis gouty synovitis treatment
 acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; atherosclerosis treatment
 acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; Alzheimer disease treatment
 acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; ulcerative colitis treatment
 acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; **psoriasis** tumor growth
 treatment acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn; tumor metastasis treatment
 acylaminopyridine nicotinamide prepn

IT Alzheimer's disease
 Anti-Alzheimer's agents
 Anti-inflammatory agents
 Antiarthritics
 Antitumor agents
 Arthritis
 Atherosclerosis
 Inflammation
 Neoplasm

Psoriasis

(preparation of 3-acylaminopyridine and nicotinamide derivs. as GRO- α
 inhibitors and antiinflammatory agents)

IT 60-12-8, Phenethyl alcohol 85-44-9, Phthalic anhydride 88-74-4,
 2-Nitroaniline 96-35-5, Methyl glycolate 105-36-2, Ethyl bromoacetate
 107-10-8, Propylamine, reactions 107-96-0, 3-Mercaptopropionic
 acid 108-45-2, 1,3-Benzenediamine, reactions 364-76-1,
 (4-Fluoro-3-nitrophenyl)amine 371-40-4, 4-Fluoroaniline 403-43-0,
 4-Fluorobenzoyl chloride 456-47-3, 3-Fluorobenzyl alcohol 462-08-8,
 3-Aminopyridine 540-37-4, 4-Iodoaniline 2365-48-2, Methyl
 thioglycolate 2935-90-2, Methyl 3-mercaptopyridinate 4548-45-2,
 2-Chloro-5-nitropyridine 6427-66-3, 4-Azidobenzoic acid 17624-07-6,
 6-Mercaptopyridine 24424-99-5, BOC anhydride 26628-22-8, Sodium
 azide 35223-80-4, Propyl bromoacetate 38521-46-9, 2-Mercaptopyridine
 acid 50595-15-8, tert-Butyl glycolate 58757-38-3, 6-Chloropyridine

chloride 91159-79-4, 4-Azidophenylammonium chloride 91990-88-4,
1-[(4-Benzoylbenzoyl)oxy]pyrrolidine-2,5-dione 96602-46-9,
4-Azido-2-hydroxybenzoic acid 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl ester
740841-42-3, 6-Bromonicotinoyl chloride
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant; preparation of 3-acylaminopyridine and nicotinamide derivs. as
GRO- α inhibitors and antiinflammatory agents)

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT AIDS (disease)

Acne

Allergy
Allergy inhibitors
Alzheimer's disease
Anaphylaxis
Animal cell line
Anti-AIDS agents
Anti-Alzheimer's agents
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarthritics
Antiasthmatics
Antibacterial agents
Anticoagulants
Antidiabetic agents
Antimalarials
Antimigraine agents
Antioxidants
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antiphospholipid syndrome
Antirheumatic agents
Antitumor agents
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Arthritis
Asthma
Atherosclerosis
Autoimmune disease
Birefringence
Body fluid
Burn
Cachexia
Cardiovascular agents
Cardiovascular system, disease
Celiac disease
Cirrhosis
Connective tissue, disease
Diagnosis
Digestive tract, disease
Drug delivery systems
Drug screening
Emphysema
Food allergy
Fungicides
Graves' disease
Headache
Human
Human immunodeficiency virus
Immunomodulators
Infection
Inflammation
Influenza
Injury
Kidney, disease

Kidney, neoplasm
 Liver, disease
 Lung, disease
 Malaria
 Mesophase
 Multiple sclerosis
 Musculoskeletal diseases
 Myasthenia gravis
 Necrosis
 Neoplasm
 Nervous system, disease
 Nervous system agents
 Neutrophil
 Osteoarthritis
 Oxidizing agents
 Pancreas, disease
 Parasitocides
 Parkinson's disease
 Polymorphonuclear leukocyte
 Prion diseases
 Protozoacides
 Radical scavengers
 Reproductive tract, disease
 Rheumatoid arthritis
 Sepsis
 Sjogren's syndrome
 Skin, disease
 Sunburn
 Thrombosis
 Thyroid gland, disease
 Transplant and Transplantation
 Transplant rejection
 Tuberculosis
 Tuberculostatics
 Ulcer
 Urticaria
 Wound
 Wound healing promoters

(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and
 diagnostic methods)

IT 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 69-89-6D, Xanthine, derivs.
 74-85-1, Ethylene, biological studies 78-70-6, Linalool 78-79-5,
 Isoprene, biological studies 79-92-5, Camphene 80-56-8, α -Pinene
 87-44-5, β -Caryophyllene 89-82-7, Pulegone 98-55-5,
 α -Terpineol 99-49-0, Carvone 99-85-4, γ -Terpinene
 99-86-5, α -Terpinene 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1, Geraniol
 106-25-2, Nerol 106-98-9, 1-Butene, biological studies 106-99-0,
 Butadiene, biological studies 110-83-8, Cyclohexene, biological studies
 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 115-07-1, Propylene, biological
 studies 123-35-3, Myrcene 127-91-3, β -Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene
 142-29-0, Cyclopentene 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid 463-40-1, Linolenic
 acid 491-38-3D, Chromone, derivs. 498-16-8, Lavandulol 506-32-1,
 Arachidonic acid 511-59-1, β -Santalene 513-35-9,
 2-Methyl-2-butene 515-00-4, Myrtenol 546-43-0, Alantolactone
 563-79-1, 2,3-Dimethyl-2-butene 586-62-9, Terpinolene 590-18-1,
 cis-2-Butene 624-64-6, trans-2-Butene 2387-78-2, Cyperene 2867-05-2,
 α -Thujene 5392-40-5, Citral 5989-08-2, Longipinene
 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 7212-44-4, Nerolidol 8006-39-1, Terpinol
 13062-00-5 16409-43-1, Rosoxide 17066-67-0, β -Eudesmene
 24703-35-3, Bicyclogermacren 29797-09-9, Cyclohexadiene 33880-83-0,
 β -Elemene 39029-41-9, γ -Cadinene 41702-63-0, epi-Zonarene
 53111-25-4, γ -Himachalene 74806-04-5, Carene
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compns., and screening and diagnostic methods)

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Alzheimer's disease

Antiarthritics

Antiasthmatics

Antitumor agents

Arthritis

Asthma

Behcet's syndrome

Burn

Calculi, renal

Cystic fibrosis

Dermatitis

Dysmenorrhea

Eczema

Gout

Hodgkin's disease

Human

Multiple sclerosis

Myasthenia gravis

Neoplasm

Osteoarthritis

Psoriasis

Rheumatic fever

Rheumatoid arthritis

Sarcoidosis

Wound healing

(preparation of pyrazole derivs. as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2)

IT 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 109-97-7, Pyrrole 288-13-1, Pyrazole 288-36-8, 1,2,3-Triazole 670-95-1, 4-Phenyl-1H-imidazole 822-36-6, 4-Methyl-1H-imidazole 1122-54-9, 4-Acetylpyridine 3240-94-6, 4-(2-Chloroethyl)morpholine 5587-42-8 5720-07-0, 4-Methoxyphenylboronic acid 6783-05-7, trans-2-Phenylvinylboronic acid 7554-65-6, 4-Methyl-1H-pyrazole 10365-98-7, 3-Methoxyphenylboronic acid 13331-27-6, 3-Nitrophenylboronic acid 14432-12-3, 4-Amino-2-chloropyridine 28611-39-4, 4-Dimethylaminophenylboronic acid 31704-80-0 39684-80-5, tert.-Butyl 2-bromoethylcarbamate 41253-21-8, 1,2,4-Triazole sodium salt 59016-93-2, 4-Hydroxymethylphenylboronic acid 83948-53-2, tert.-Butyl 3-bromopropylcarbamate 87199-18-6, 3-Hydroxyphenylboronic acid 139301-27-2, 4-Trifluoromethoxyphenylboronic acid 151169-75-4, 3,4-Dichlorophenylboronic acid 156682-54-1, 3-Benzyloxyphenylboronic acid 159191-56-7, 4-tert.-Butyldimethylsilyloxyphenylboronic acid 168267-41-2, 3,4-Difluorophenylboronic acid 191162-39-7, 3-Quinolinylnylboronic acid 723339-36-4 723339-63-7 723339-65-9 723339-75-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of pyrazole derivs. as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2)

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Lung, **neoplasm**

(**squamous** cell carcinoma; method of inhibiting ATF/CREB and **cancer** cell growth and pharmaceutical compns. for treatment)

IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-78-2, Aspirin 53-86-1, Indomethacin 97-77-8, Disulfiram 154-93-8, Carmustine 504-90-5, Thiuram disulfide 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-38-2, Arsenic, biological studies

7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7440-55-3, Gallium, biological studies 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies 7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 13010-20-3, Nitrosourea 15158-11-9, biological studies 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naprosyn 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23713-49-7, Zinc ion, biological studies 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 33069-62-4, Taxol 33419-42-0, Etoposide 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 53643-48-4, Vindesine 92118-27-9, Fotemustine 114977-28-5, Taxotere 180288-69-1, Herceptin
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (method of inhibiting ATF/CREB and cancer cell growth and pharmaceutical comps. for treatment)

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Alzheimer's disease
 Analgesics
 Angiogenesis
 Angiogenesis inhibitors
 Anti-Alzheimer's agents
 Anti-inflammatory agents
 Anti-ischemic agents
 Antiarteriosclerotics
 Antiarthritics
 Antiasthmatics
 Antibacterial agents
 Anticoagulants
 Antidiabetic agents
 Antimalarials
 Antiparkinsonian agents
 Antipyretics
 Antirheumatic agents
 Antitumor agents
 Antiulcer agents
 Antiviral agents
 Arteriosclerosis
 Arthritis
 Asthma
 Autoimmune disease
 Bladder, neoplasm
 Bone, neoplasm
 Brain, neoplasm
 Burn
 Cachexia
 Carcinoma
 Cardiovascular agents
 Cardiovascular system, disease
 Dermatitis
 Diabetes insipidus
 Diabetes mellitus
 Digestive tract, disease
 Digestive tract, neoplasm
 Drug delivery systems
 Eczema
 Esophagus, neoplasm
 Eye, disease
 Fever and Hyperthermia
 Gout
 Granulation tissue
 Human

Immunomodulators
 Inflammation
 Influenza
 Ischemia
 Keloid
 Leukemia
 Lip
 Liver, disease
 Liver, neoplasm
 Lung, disease
 Lung, neoplasm
 Lymphoma
 Malaria
 Mammary gland, neoplasm
 Meningitis
 Mouth, neoplasm
 Multiple sclerosis
 Neoplasm
 Nervous system agents
 Osteoarthritis
 Osteoporosis
 Ovary, neoplasm
 Pain
 Pancreas, neoplasm
 Parkinson's disease
 Phosphorylation, biological
 Prostate gland, neoplasm

Psoriasis

Rheumatoid arthritis
 Sepsis
 Silicosis
 Skin, disease
 Skin, neoplasm
 Solid phase synthesis
 Stomach, neoplasm
 Thrombosis

(preparation of pyridinones as modulators of p38 MAP kinase for treatment of inflammatory conditions, ischemia, viral infections, autoimmune diseases, and other conditions)

- IT 56-37-1, Benzyltriethylammonium chloride 75-31-0, Isopropylamine, reactions 79-44-7, Dimethylcarbonyl chloride 86-95-3, 4-Hydroxy-1,2-dihydroquinolin-2-one 87-62-7, 2,6-Dimethylaniline 88-17-5, 2-(Trifluoromethyl)aniline 95-02-3, 4-Amino-5-aminomethyl-2-methylpyrimidine 96-33-3, Methyl acrylate 98-00-0, Furfuryl alcohol 98-58-8, 4-Bromobenzenesulfonyl chloride 98-79-3 99-27-4, Dimethyl 5-aminoisophthalate 100-82-3, 3-Fluorobenzylamine 103-64-0, β -Bromostyrene 103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions 104-81-4, 4-Methylbenzyl bromide 105-36-2, Ethyl bromoacetate 106-96-7, Propargyl bromide 107-11-9, Allylamine 109-01-3, 1-Methylpiperazine 109-08-0, 2-Methylpyrazine 109-83-1, 2-(Methylamino)ethanol 109-85-3, 2-Methoxyethylamine 110-89-4, Piperidine, reactions 110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 140-75-0, 4-Fluorobenzylamine 140-88-5, Ethyl acrylate 315-14-0, 2,4,6-Trifluoronitrobenzene 315-31-1, 2-Fluoro-3-methylbenzoic acid 363-81-5, 2,4,6-Trifluoroaniline 402-23-3, 3-Trifluoromethylbenzyl bromide 403-43-0, 4-Fluorobenzoyl chloride 405-99-2, 4-Fluorostyrene 452-85-7, 5-Fluoro-2-methylphenol 453-71-4, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzoic acid 455-87-8, 4-Amino-3-fluorobenzoic acid 456-41-7, 3-Fluorobenzyl bromide 459-46-1, 4-Fluorobenzyl bromide 459-56-3, 4-Fluorobenzyl alcohol 527-69-5, 2-Furoyl chloride 536-74-3, Phenylacetylene 541-41-3, Ethyl chloroformate 543-27-1, Isobutyl chloroformate 582-33-2, Ethyl 3-aminobenzoate 585-71-7, (1-Bromoethyl)benzene 594-61-6, 2-Hydroxyisobutyric acid 616-30-8, 3-Amino-1,2-propanediol 617-88-9, 2-(Chloromethyl)furan 619-45-4, Methyl 4-aminobenzoate 625-45-6, Methoxyacetic acid 626-03-9,

2,4-Dihydroxypyridine 626-15-3, α,α' -Dibromo-m-xylene
 674-82-8, Diketene 675-10-5, 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-one
 765-50-4, 2-(Chloromethyl)thiophene 766-98-3, 4-Fluorophenylacetylene
 867-44-7 873-63-2, 3-Chlorobenzyl alcohol 1011-65-0, Methyl
 indole-5-carboxylate 1071-46-1, Monoethyl malonate 1072-84-0,
 4-Imidazolecarboxylic acid 1117-71-1, Methyl 4-bromocrotonate
 1121-76-2, 4-Chloropyridine 1-oxide 1124-33-0, 4-Nitropyridine N-oxide
 1129-28-8, Methyl 3-bromomethylbenzoate 1194-02-1, 4-Fluorobenzonitrile
 1453-58-3, 3-Methyl-1H-pyrazole 1465-76-5, 1-tert-Butyl-4-oxopiperidine
 1877-77-6, 3-Aminobenzyl alcohol 2038-03-1, 4-(2-Aminoethyl)morpholine
 2144-37-8 2393-23-9, 4-Methoxybenzylamine 2417-72-3, Methyl
 4-(bromomethyl)benzoate 2486-74-0, 4-Amino-2-methylmethyl benzoate
 2840-26-8, 3-Amino-4-methoxybenzoic acid 2854-16-2, 3-Amino-2-methyl-2-
 propanol 3240-94-6, 4-(2-Chloroethyl)morpholine 3320-83-0,
 2-Chlorophenyl isocyanate 3544-24-9, 3-Aminobenzamide 3731-51-9,
 2-(Aminomethyl)pyridine 3731-52-0, 3-(Aminomethyl)pyridine 3731-53-1,
 4-(Aminomethyl)pyridine 3739-30-8, 2-Hydroxy-2-methylbutyric acid
 4285-42-1, N-Methyl-N-phenylcarbonyl chloride 4385-35-7,
 Isochroman-3-one 4412-91-3, 3-Furylmethanol 4518-10-9, Methyl
 3-aminobenzoate 4530-20-5, Boc-glycine 5345-27-7, 3-
 (Methylsulfonyl)benzoic acid 5382-16-1, 4-Hydroxypiperidine 5394-63-8,
 2,6-Trimethyl-4H-1,3-dioxin-4-one 5470-70-2, Methyl 6-methylnicotinate
 5509-65-9, 2,6-Difluoroaniline 5521-55-1, 5-Methylpyrazine-2-carboxylic
 acid 5571-03-9, Methyl 2-methyl-5-pyrimidinecarboxylate 6482-24-2,
 2-Methoxyethyl bromide 6723-30-4, [(Tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)oxy]amine
 7051-34-5, Cyclopropylmethyl bromide 7554-65-6,
 4-Methyl-1H-pyrazole 7693-46-1, 4-Nitrophenyl chloroformate
 10406-24-3, 3-(Aminomethyl)benzonitrile 13737-36-5, 4-
 (Bromomethyl)phenylacetic acid 13831-30-6, Acetoxyacetic acid
 13831-31-7, Acetoxyacetyl chloride 14001-63-9, 4-Methyl-2-
 methylthiopyrimidine 15781-71-2, 2-Methylmalonic acid
 bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl) ester 17201-43-3, α -Bromo-p-tolunitrile
 17994-25-1, 1-Hydroxy-1-cyclopropanecarboxylic acid 18063-02-0,
 2,6-Difluorobenzoyl chloride 18583-89-6, Methyl 3-amino-2-methylbenzoate
 18595-18-1, Methyl 3-amino-4-methylbenzoate 19335-11-6, 5-Aminoindazole
 20274-69-5, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzyl alcohol 22115-41-9,
 α -Bromo-o-tolunitrile 22134-75-4 22600-30-2, Methyl
 2-amino-5-furoate 23063-36-7, α,α -Dichloro-p-xylene
 23915-07-3, 2,4-Difluorobenzyl bromide 24424-99-5, Di-tert-butyl
 dicarbonate 24964-64-5, 3-Cyanobenzaldehyde 25006-86-4,
 2,6-Bis(bromomethyl)fluorobenzene 30533-50-7, 1-Amino-2-methyl-2-
 propanol hydrochloride 36394-75-9, (S)-(-)-2-Acetoxypropionyl chloride
 38870-89-2, 2-Methoxyacetyl chloride 39920-37-1, 2,6-Dichlorophenyl
 isocyanate 40061-55-0, m-Tolylacetic acid ethyl ester 40635-66-3,
 2-Acetoxy-2-methylpropionyl chloride 40872-87-5, Methyl
 3-amino-4-chlorobenzoate 49608-01-7, Ethyl 6-chloronicotinate
 50628-37-0, 3,3-Dimethoxy-2-methoxycarbonylpropen-1-ol sodium salt
 53937-02-3, 4-Benzyloxy-2(1H)-pyridone 55912-20-4, 3-Nitro-4-
 chlorobenzyl alcohol 56456-47-4, 2,4-Difluorobenzyl alcohol
 57260-71-6, N-(tert-Butyloxycarbonyl)piperazine 57791-63-6,
 3-(Cyclohexylamino)-2-butenic acid methyl ester 60728-41-8,
 3-Amino-4-(methoxycarbonyl)benzoic acid 62558-08-1, 1,2-
 Bis(hydroxymethyl)-4-fluorobenzene 66176-39-4, 4-
 (Bromomethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride 67567-26-4, 4-Bromo-2,6-
 difluoroaniline 71637-34-8, Thien-3-ylmethanol 72235-52-0,
 2,4-Difluorobenzylamine 77532-79-7, 5-Fluoro-2-methylbenzonitrile
 80278-67-7, Isoquinoline-5-carboxaldehyde 81863-45-8,
 3-Amino-4-methylbenzyl alcohol 84257-12-5, 5-(1-Hydroxy-3-oxobutylidene)-
 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione 105827-74-5, 5-Bromomethyl-2-
 fluoropyridine 114896-64-9, Methanesulfonic acid 2-(thiophen-3-yl)ethyl
 ester 120100-15-4, Methyl 3-amino-2-chlorobenzoate 132664-85-8,
 5-Aminomethyl-2-methylpyrazine 134227-45-5, 3,4,5-Trifluorobenzonitrile
 135394-68-2 161975-39-9, 4-(Methanesulfonyloxymethyl)-1-piperidine-1-
 carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester 162166-99-6, 3-

{(Methanesulfonyloxy)methyl}piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester
 192369-91-8, 5-(Bromomethyl)-1-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)-1H-indazole
 586373-19-5, 1-Benzyl-4-hydroxypyridin-2(1H)-one 586374-17-6,
 1-(3-Fluorobenzyl)-4-[(3-fluorobenzyl)oxy]-1H-pyridin-2-one 586374-35-8
 586374-60-9, 3-Bromo-4-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
 586374-98-3, 3-Bromo-4-(2,4-difluorophenoxy)-6-methyl-1-[4-(piperazin-1-ylcarbonyl)benzyl]pyridin-2(1H)-one 586376-42-3, 1-[4-(Aminomethyl)phenyl]-4-(benzyloxy)-3-bromopyridin-2(1H)-one hydrochloride
 586376-54-7, 3-Bromo-1-(3-fluorobenzyl)-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridin-4-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate 586376-85-4, 4-[(2,4-Difluorobenzyl)oxy]-1-[2,6-difluoro-4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)phenyl]-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
 586378-53-2, 1-Benzyl-3-bromo-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
 586378-62-3, 3-Bromo-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-4-hydroxy-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 586378-89-4, 4-Hydroxy-6-methyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one 586379-00-2, 3-Bromo-4-[(2,4-difluorobenzyl)oxy]-6-methyl-1-[[5-[(methylamino)methyl]pyrazin-2-yl)methyl]pyridin-2(1H)-one 586379-20-6, 4-[(2,4-Difluorobenzyl)oxy]-6-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one 586379-22-8, 4-[(2,4-Difluorobenzyl)oxy]-6-methyl-1-(pyridin-3-ylmethyl)pyridin-2(1H)-one

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of pyridinones as modulators of p38 MAP kinase for treatment of inflammatory conditions, ischemia, viral infections, autoimmune diseases, and other conditions)

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Alzheimer's disease
 Anti-inflammatory agents
 Anti-ischemic agents
 Antiarthritics
 Arthritis
 Asthma
 Atherosclerosis
 Drug bioavailability
 Immunosuppressants
 Inflammation
 Lung, disease
 Mammalia
 Multiple sclerosis
 Parkinson's disease

Psoriasis

(treating inflammatory and immune diseases using inhibitors of IκB kinase)

IT 74-89-5, Methylamine, reactions 75-65-0, tert-Butanol, reactions 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 98-59-9, p-Tosyl chloride 107-15-3, Ethylenediamine, reactions 109-81-9, N-Methylethylene diamine 141-43-5, 2-Aminoethanol, reactions 771-97-1, 2,3-Diaminonaphthalene 1003-21-0, 5-Bromo-1-methyl-1H-imidazole 1066-45-1 2450-71-7, Propargylamine 5959-52-4, 3-Amino-2-naphthoic acid 7554-65-6, 4-Methylpyrazole 27578-60-5, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperidine 73183-34-3, 4,4,4',4',5,5,5',5'-Octamethyl-2,2'-bi-1,3,2-dioxaborolane 164329-73-1
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(treating inflammatory and immune diseases using inhibitors of IκB kinase)

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

Carcinoma

(squamous cell, A431; dithiocarbonyl compds., divalent metal ions, glutathione modulators, and choline phosphorylation inhibitors for treatment of cancer)

IT 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 97-00-7, 1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene 97-77-8, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide 108-01-0, Dimethylethanolamine 141-05-9, Diethyl maleate 147-84-2, biological studies 930-68-7, 2-Cyclohexen-1-one 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 25769-03-3,

1-Pyrrolidinecarbodithioic acid 83373-60-8 83730-53-4,
L-Buthionine-S,R-sulfoximine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dithiocarbonyl compds., divalent metal ions, glutathione modulators,
and choline phosphorylation inhibitors for treatment of cancer)

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Arthritis

(psoriatic arthritis, and peripheral and septic arthritis;
cell membrane impermeable arsenoxide compound for treating arthritis)

IT 56-84-8, L-Aspartic acid, reactions 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, reactions
66-84-2, D-Glucosamine hydrochloride 70-18-8, Glutathione, reactions
98-50-0 107-96-0, 3-Mercaptopropanoic acid 498-40-8, L-Cysteic
acid 598-21-0, Bromoacetyl bromide 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxysuccinimide
89889-52-1 123761-26-2 148356-00-7 148356-01-8 172777-84-3, Cy 5.5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction; cell membrane impermeable arsenoxide compound for treating
arthritis)

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Allergy inhibitors

Anti-inflammatory agents

Antibiotics

Arachis hypogaea

Cottonseed

Cytotoxic agents

Dermatitis

Eczema

Egg

Flaxseed

Glycine max

Immunodeficiency

Immunostimulants

Immunosuppressants

Olea europaea

Psoriasis

Rapeseed

Skin, disease

Sunburn

Vesicles (colloidal)

(invasomes as topical drug delivery systems for therapy of immune
system related skin diseases)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone
53-03-2, Prednisone 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-33-8, Paramethasone
59-05-2, Methotrexate 66-81-9D, Cycloheximide, ethylethanoate derivs.
67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetone 76-22-2, Camphor 76-25-5,
Triamcinolone acetone 78-70-6, Linalool 79-92-5, Camphene 80-57-9,
Verbenone 89-80-5, Menthone 89-81-6, Piperitone 89-82-7, Pulegon
89-83-8, Thymol 99-48-9, Carveol 99-49-0, Carvone 106-22-9,
Citronellol 106-23-0, Citronellal 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-25-2, Nerol
106-51-4, Quinone, biological studies 124-94-7, Triamcinolone
127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 127-91-3, β -Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene
145-13-1, Pregnenolone 152-97-6, Fluocortolone 279-49-2,
7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane 285-67-6, Cyclopentene oxide 286-20-4,
7-Oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 378-44-9,
Betamethasone 426-13-1, Fluorometholone 446-86-6, Azathioprine
470-82-6, Cineol 471-16-9, Sabinol 473-06-3, Chrysanthemone
473-67-6, Verbenol 491-04-3, Piperitol 494-90-6, Menthofurane
507-70-0, Borneol 512-85-6, Ascaridol 515-00-4, Myrtenol 546-80-5,
Thujon 562-74-3 564-94-3, Myrtenal 586-62-9, Terpinolene 599-33-7,
Prednylidene 1195-79-5, Fenchone 1195-92-2, Limonene oxide
1255-35-2, Fluprednidene acetate 1330-16-1, Pinene 1490-04-6, Menthol
1524-88-5, Fludroxycortide 1632-73-1, Fenchol 1686-14-2 2111-75-3,

Perillaaldehyde 2135-17-3, Flumetasone 4419-39-0, Beclomethasone 4828-27-7, Clocortolone 5251-34-3, Cloprednol 5392-40-5, Citral 5989-27-5, D-Limonene 8000-41-7, Terpeneol 8013-00-1, Terpinene 13466-78-9, 3-Carene 16409-43-1, Roseoxide 21391-98-0, Phellandral 24545-81-1, Umbellulone 25155-15-1, Cymol 35732-37-7, Thujol 52993-54-1, Menthane 53123-88-9, Rapamycin 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 74806-04-5, Carene 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus 128794-94-5, Mycophenolate mofetil
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (invasomes as topical drug delivery systems for therapy of immune system related skin diseases)

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Alzheimer's disease

Arthritis

Asthma

Atherosclerosis

Lung, disease

Multiple sclerosis

Parkinson's disease

Psoriasis

Transplant rejection

(treatment of; method of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using 4-amino substituted imidazoquinoxaline, benzopyrazoloquinazoline, benzoimidazoquinoxaline and benzoimidazoquinoline inhibitors of Ikb kinase (IKK))

IT 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 109-81-9, N-Methylethylenediamine 771-97-1,

2,3-Diaminonaphthalene 1003-21-0, 5-Bromo-1-methyl-1H-imidazole

1066-45-1, Trimethylstannyl chloride 2450-71-7, Propargylamine

5959-52-4, 3-Amino-2-naphthoic acid 7554-65-6, 4-Methylpyrazole

27578-60-5, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperidine 73183-34-3,

Bis(pinacolato)diborane 164329-73-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(method of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using 4-amino substituted imidazoquinoxaline, benzopyrazoloquinazoline, benzoimidazoquinoxaline and benzoimidazoquinoline inhibitors of Ikb kinase (IKK))

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT **Acne**

Animal tissue culture

Cosmetics

Fibroblast

Sebum

(skin care product containing retinoid boosters and phytoestrogens in dual compartment package)

IT 59-31-4, 2-Hydroxyquinoline 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies

68-26-8, Retinol 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 78-70-6, Linalool 79-81-2,

Retinyl palmitate 80-73-9, 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone 91-64-5,

Coumarin 97-78-9, N-Laurylsarcosine 106-22-9, Citronellol 106-24-1,

Geraniol 117-39-5, Quercetin 127-41-3, α -Ionone 127-47-9,

Retinyl acetate 148-24-3, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, biological studies

302-79-4, Retinoic acid 446-72-0, Genistein 471-53-4,

18 β -Glycyrrhetic acid 480-41-1, Naringenin 486-66-8, Daidzein

544-31-0, Palmitic acid monoethanolamide 631-89-0, Retinyl linoleate

695-10-3D, cocoyl derivs. 871-37-4, Oleyl betaine 4602-84-0, Farnesol

5392-40-5, Citral 16058-19-8 22916-47-8, Miconazole

38083-17-9, Climbazole 56863-02-6 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole

68171-52-8, Linoleic acid monoethanolamide 80111-68-8, Damascone

112708-19-7, 1H-Benzotriazolamine 124753-97-5 159065-21-1

386704-13-8, Utrecht-2

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(skin care product containing retinoid boosters and phytoestrogens in dual

compartment package)

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Aconitum tuberosum

Amygdalus

Angelica dahurica

Atractylodes

Bletia

Bombyx (plant)

Cuscuta

Magnolia

Pachyma hoelen

Prunus armeniaca

(chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)

IT **Acne**

(comedo; chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)

IT Cosmetics

(skin-lightening; chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)

IT 97-53-0, Eugenol 482-45-1, Isoimperatorin 508-24-7, Tumulosic acid 1398-61-4, Chitin 2141-09-5, Magnoflorine 2543-94-4, Phellopterin 5392-40-5, Citral 6989-21-5, Atractylone 9036-88-8, Mannan 11078-31-2, Glucomannan 26091-73-6, Oxy-peucedanin 29070-92-6, Pachymic acid 29883-15-6, Amygdalin 37220-82-9, Olein 37222-05-2, Linol 39453-41-3, β -Pachyman
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); NPO (Natural product occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)

(chinese medicine for skin-lightening and **acne** treatment)

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Hodgkin's disease

Human herpesvirus 1

Prostate gland, neoplasm

Psoriasis

Rheumatoid arthritis

(treatment of; preparation of amino-substituted tetracyclic compds. as antiinflammatory agents)

IT 95-92-1, Diethyl oxalate 109-81-9, N-Methylethylenediamine 771-97-1, 2,3-Diaminonaphthalene 1003-21-0, 5-Bromo-1-methyl-1H-imidazole 2450-71-7, Propargylamine 5959-52-4, 3-Amino-2-naphthoic acid 7554-65-6, 4-Methylpyrazole 27578-60-5, 1-(2-Aminoethyl)piperidine

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of amino-substituted tetracyclic compds. as antiinflammatory agents)

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Skin, disease

(**Darriers disease**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT **Keratosis**

(actinic; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT **Keratosis**

(epidermolytic **hyperkeratosis**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT **Keratosis**

(hyper-, palmoplantar; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT **Keratosis**

(**hyperkeratosis**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Skin, disease

(**ichthyosis**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Skin, disease
(non-bullous **ichthyosiform** erythroderma; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Alopecia
Antidepressants
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Cirrhosis
Cytotoxic agents
Drug screening
Fibroblast
Hepatitis
Hepatitis C virus
Human herpesvirus
Human immunodeficiency virus
Human papillomavirus
Hypolipemic agents
Keloid
Psoriasis
Wart
Wound healing promoters
(retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT Antitumor agents
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

IT **Acne**
(vulgaris; retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases).

IT 97-77-8, Disulfiram 637-03-6, Phenylarsine oxide 5392-40-5, 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-octadienal 5697-56-3, Carbenoxolone 7554-65-6, 4-Methylpyrazole
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases)

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Antitumor agents
(lung **squamous** cell **carcinoma**; dithiocarbamate derivs. for **cancer** treatment)

IT Lung, **neoplasm**
(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**, inhibitors; dithiocarbamate derivs. for **cancer** treatment)

IT 97-77-8, Tetraethylthiuram disulfide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(dithiocarbamate derivs. for cancer treatment)

IT 97-77-8DP, Disulfiram, metal chelates 147-84-2DP, gold chelates
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dithiocarbamate derivs. for cancer treatment)

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Allergy inhibitors
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiasthmatics
Antidiabetic agents

Antimalarials
Antirheumatic agents
Autoimmune disease
Cosmetics
Cystic fibrosis
Drug delivery systems
Erythrocyte
Neutrophil
Penetrating agents
Plasmodium berghei
Plasmodium falciparum
Plasmodium vivax

Psoriasis

Urticaria

(nitro- and thia- fatty acid preparation for treatment of inflammation and infection)

IT 68-11-1, 2-Mercaptoacetic acid, reactions 96-33-3, Methyl acrylate
98-59-9, p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride 107-96-0,
3-Mercaptopropionic acid 112-71-0, 1-Bromotetradecane 112-92-5,
Octadecan-1-ol 506-44-5, Linolenyl alcohol 927-74-2, But-3-yn-1-ol
6261-22-9, 2-Pentyn-1-ol 13487-46-2, Arachidonyl alcohol 24149-05-1,
 γ -Linolenyl alcohol 79869-58-2, Propanethiol 102783-20-0

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reaction; nitro- and thia- fatty acid preparation for treatment of inflammation and infection)

L20 ANSWER 18 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT **Acne**

Preservatives

(compns. containing ursolic acid compds. for modification of skin lipid content in treatment of skin disorders)

IT Skin, disease

(**ichthyosis**; compns. containing ursolic acid compds. for modification of skin lipid content in treatment of skin disorders)

IT 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 464-99-3, Lupane 465-99-6, Hederagenin
471-53-4, 18 β -Glycyrrhetic acid 472-15-1, Betulinic acid
473-98-3, Betulin 508-02-1, Oleanolic acid 545-46-0, Uvaol 545-48-2,
Erythrodilol 4547-24-4, Corosolic acid 5697-56-3, Carbenoxolone
14226-18-7, Glycyrrhetol 53155-25-2, Euscapiic acid 329768-05-0

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(compns. containing ursolic acid compds. for modification of skin lipid content in treatment of skin disorders)

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Antitumor agents

(lung **squamous** cell **carcinoma**; thiuram disulfides for treating **cancer**, and use with other agents)

IT Lung, **neoplasm**

(**squamous** cell **carcinoma**, inhibitors; thiuram disulfides for treating **cancer**, and use with other agents)

IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-21-8, Fluorouracil
53-86-1, Indomethacin 59-05-2, Methotrexate 97-77-8,
Tetraethyl thiuram disulfide 97-77-8D, Disulfiram, metal
complexes 148-82-3, Melphalan 154-93-8, Carmustine 504-90-5D,
Thiuram disulfide, derivs. 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies
7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological
studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7440-22-4D, Silver,
disulfiram complex, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological
studies 7440-38-2, Arsenic, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium,
biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7440-50-8,
Copper, biological studies 7440-50-8D, Copper, disulfiram complex,
biological studies 7440-55-3, Gallium, biological studies 7440-57-5,

Gold, biological studies 7440-57-5D, Gold, disulfiram complex, biological studies 7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, disulfiram complex, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 9031-37-2, Ceruloplasmin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 13010-20-3D, Nitrosourea, derivs. 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naprosyn 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 26171-23-3, Tolmetin 33069-62-4, Taxol 33419-42-0, Etoposide 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 53643-48-4, Vindesine 92118-27-9, Fotemustine 114977-28-5, Taxotere 180288-69-1, Herceptin

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(thiuram disulfides for treating cancer, and use with other agents)

L20 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Essential oils from *Abies firma* or *Chamaecyparis obtusa* or *Abies* oil constituents [pinene, terpinene, citral and/or bornyl acetate] are active against *Streptococcus mutans*, athlete's foot-related *Trichophyton rubrum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, and **acne**-causing *Propionibacterium*

IT **Acne**

Antibacterial agents

Antimicrobial agents

Athlete's foot

Fungicides

Propionibacterium acne

Streptococcus mutans

Trichophyton mentagrophytes

Trichophyton rubrum

(anti-microbial agents)

IT 76-49-3P, Bornyl acetate 80-56-8P, α -Pinene 99-86-5P,

α -Terpinene 127-91-3P, β -Pinene 5392-40-5P, Citral

RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(anti-microbial agents)

L20 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT **Keratosis**

(**parakeratosis**; synthetic and therapeutic methods for the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein)

IT 56-65-5, 5'-Atp, biological studies 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 86-01-1, 5'-Gtp 97-77-8, Disulfiram

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(synthetic and therapeutic methods for the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein)

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT **Acne**

Antibacterial agents

Antimicrobial agents

Drug delivery systems

Staphylococcus aureus

Streptococcus pneumoniae

(mutilin 14-ester derivs. with antibacterial activity)

IT 51-17-2, 1H-Benzimidazole 51-45-6, 1H-Imidazole-4-ethanamine, reactions

61-54-1, 1H-Indole-3-ethanamine 87-52-5 100-39-0, Benzyl bromide

109-01-3, N-Methylpiperazine 109-89-7, Diethylamine, reactions

123-75-1, Pyrrolidine, reactions 124-40-3, Dimethylamine, reactions

125-65-5, Pleuromutilin 273-33-6, 2H-1,2,3-Triazolo[4,5-b]pyridine

273-34-7, 1H-1,2,3-Triazolo[4,5-b]pyridine 693-98-1 822-36-6
 879-37-8, 1H-Indole-3-acetamide 931-03-3, Pyrrole-3-carboxylic acid
 1003-29-8, 1H-Pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde 1445-73-4, 1-Methyl-4-piperidone
 1453-58-3 1499-46-3 2075-45-8, 4-Bromopyrazole 3072-56-8 4027-57-0
 4928-87-4, 1,2,4-Triazole-3-carboxylic acid 5832-54-2,
 2-Methylene-3-quinuclidinone hydrochloride 7554-65-6
 10111-08-7, 1H-Imidazole-2-carboxaldehyde 14745-84-7 17403-09-7
 18039-42-4, 5-Phenyltetrazole 24424-99-5, Di-tert-butylidicarbonate
 27988-97-2, Tetrazole 29004-73-7 29636-87-1 36953-46-5 37622-90-5,
 Ethyl 4-pyrazolecarboxylate 38385-95-4 46421-52-7 46739-05-3
 54055-40-2 56162-74-4 60924-38-1 73195-98-9 79099-07-3
 90565-39-2 91010-38-7 106243-44-1 123500-70-9 155302-27-5
 200714-50-7 224297-35-2 278798-07-5 278798-28-0 278798-30-4
 278798-31-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction; mutilin 14-ester derivs. with antibacterial activity)

L20 ANSWER 23 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Anti-AIDS agents
 Anti-inflammatory agents
 Antitumor agents
 Antiviral agents

Psoriasis

(preparation of phorboid derivs. with anti-inflammatory and other activities)

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, reactions 60-24-2, 2-Mercaptoethanol
 66-84-2, Glucosamine hydrochloride 107-96-0, 3-Mercaptopropanoic
 acid 109-83-1, 2-(Methylamino)ethanol 111-42-2, reactions 123-31-9,
 1,4-Benzenediol, reactions 156-57-0 288-32-4, Imidazole, reactions
 616-30-8, 3-Amino-1,2-propanediol 1877-77-6, 3-Aminobenzyl alcohol
 1892-29-1, 2-Hydroxyethyl disulfide 2002-92-8, 3-
 (Pentafluorophenyl)propionic acid 2524-64-3, Diphenylchlorophosphate
 3433-37-2, 2-Piperidinemethanol 3715-29-5, Sodium 3-methyl-2-
 oxobutanoate 7150-46-1, 4-Nitrogramine 16561-29-8, Phorbol
 12-myristate-13-acetate 19721-22-3, 3-Mercapto-1-propanol 30358-69-1,
 20-Deoxy-20-oxophorbol 12-myristate-13-acetate 42340-98-7,
 (R)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate 65303-82-4, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrophenyl
 isocyanate 73671-79-1, (S)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate 84590-48-7,
 (±)-Indolactam V 103956-01-0 116337-02-1, 2-Deoxy-20-chlorophorbol
 12-myristate-13-acetate 116337-04-3, Phorbol 12,13-bis(2,4-
 difluorophenylacetate) 116363-81-6, 2-Deoxy-20-chlorophorbol
 12,13-dibutyrate 125348-17-6 141315-52-8, (±)-7-Octylindolactam V
 142526-73-6 142526-74-7, 20-Deoxy-20-chlorophorbol 142849-88-5

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of phorboid derivs. with anti-inflammatory and other activities)

L20 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB The antitumor protein p53 plays a critical role in DNA repair. Inorg.
 arsenic exposure is associated with a wide variety of human tumors,
 particularly of the skin. To investigate how inorg. arsenic might
 interfere with DNA repair and lead to greater incidence of
hyperkeratosis and skin tumors, we exposed human keratinocytes
 (HaCaT) to environmentally relevant concns. of arsenite for 14 days.
 Arsenite reduced p53 levels while concomitantly increasing the p53
 regulatory protein mdm2 levels in a dose- and time-dependent manner. We
 propose the disruption of the p53-mdm2 loop regulating cell cycle arrest
 as a model for arsenic-related skin carcinogenesis and it may be important
 in tumors with elevated mdm2 levels. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

IT 75-60-5, Dimethylarsinic acid 124-58-3, Methylarsonic acid
637-03-6, Phenylarsine oxide 7440-38-2, Arsenic, biological
 studies 15502-74-6, Arsenite 15584-04-0, Arsenate
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (arsenic disrupts cellular levels of p53 and mdm2 proteins in relation

to potential mechanism of carcinogenesis)

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT **Psoriasis**

(inhibitors; in situ formation of bioadhesive polymeric material)

IT 50-23-7 55-63-0, Glyceryl trinitrate 58-38-8, Prochlorperazine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 73-78-9, Lignocaine hydrochloride 76-57-3, Codeine 88-04-0, Chloroxylenol 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 93-14-1, Guaiphenesin 94-09-7, Benzocaine 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride 125-69-9, Dextromethorphan hydrobromide 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 137-58-6, Lignocaine 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 345-78-8, Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride 378-44-9, Betamethasone 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 486-12-4, Triprolidine 509-67-1, Pholcodine 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 616-91-1, n-Acetylcysteine 642-72-8, Benzydamine 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1143-38-0, Dithranol 1300-94-3, Amylmetacresol 1393-87-9, Fusafungine 1404-88-2, Tyrothricin 1491-59-4 2016-36-6, Choline salicylate, biological studies 3380-34-5, Triclosan 3572-43-8, Bromhexine 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate **5697-56-3**, Carbenoxolone 6707-58-0, Dequalinium 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 9000-01-5, Acacia gum 9000-07-1D, Carrageenan, salts 9003-01-4D, Poly(acrylic acid), salts 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies 9004-61-9D, Hyaluronic acid, salts 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9007-27-6D, Chondroitin, salts 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, salts 9015-73-0, Diethylaminoethyl dextran 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 12041-76-8, Dichlorobenzyl alcohol 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22199-08-2, Silver sulphadiazine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 23239-88-5, Benzocaine hydrochloride 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 25104-18-1, Poly(L-lysine) 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Poly(lactic acid) 38000-06-5, Poly(L-lysine) 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 51481-61-9 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 53152-21-9, Buprenorphine hydrochloride 53179-11-6, Loperamide 54182-58-0, Sucralfate 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 69992-87-6, Keratan 70694-72-3, Chitosan chloride 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74978-16-8, Magaldrate 75634-40-1, Dermatatan 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 79794-75-5, Loratidine 87848-99-5, Acrivastine 102625-70-7, Pantoprazole 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 112965-21-6, Calcipotriol

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in situ formation of bioadhesive polymeric material)

L20 ANSWER 26 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in **squamous**-cell lung **cancer**

AB The authors investigated activities of the cysteine protease cathepsin B (CB; EC 3.4.22.1), the levels of reduced glutathione (GSH) and cysteine and the activity of γ -glutamyltransferase (γ -GT; EC 2.3.2.2.) in **squamous-cell lung carcinoma** (SQCLC) and the lung parenchyma specimens from surgically treated patients. The basal CB activity, assayed in tissue exts. in the absence of exogenous activators, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. The residual CB activity, remaining in tissue exts. after preincubation at 37°, was not any longer significantly different in SQCLC and the lungs. The inhibited CB activity, calculated as the difference between the basal and residual CB activities, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. In the case of the cysteine protease cathepsin C (CC; EC 3.4.14.1), neither the basal nor the residual nor the inhibited CC activities in SQCLC and the lung were significantly different. Compared to CC, the powerfulness of endogenous cysteine protease inhibitors to inhibit CB was much higher in both SQCLC and the lung. The cysteine protease inhibitors from SQCLC and the lung which effectively inhibited CB could be related to

the inhibitors with an apparent Mr ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. Isoelec. focusing studies indicated significant differences in the progress of inhibition of the activity of CB isoforms in SQCLC and lung parenchyma exts. The levels of both GSH and Cys were significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung and the level of GSH was significantly higher in Stage III tumors compared to Stage I tumors. The activity of γ -GT was not significantly different in SQCLC and the lung but it was significantly higher in Stage I tumors compared to Stage III tumors and showed a significant neg. correlation with GSH level in SQCLC. Dithiothreitol did not increase the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which indicates that reversibly oxidized forms of CB do not accumulate in the tumors and the lungs. The basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung was competitively inhibited by Cys. Moreover, increasing Cys concns. had a modulatory effect on the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which was featured by Cys-induced inhibition of CB activity and by subsequent Cys-effected recovery of CB activity from its previous inhibition by Cys.

- ST **squamous cell lung cancer** cathepsin B; cysteine protease inhibitor **squamous lung cancer**; thiol **squamous cell lung cancer** cathepsin
- IT Lung
(parenchyma; cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous-cell lung cancer**)
- IT Lung, neoplasm
(**squamous cell carcinoma**; cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous-cell lung cancer**)
- IT 9046-27-9, γ -Glutamyltransferase 9047-22-7, Cathepsin B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous-cell lung cancer**)
- IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 70-18-8, Reduced glutathione, biological studies 138674-34-7, Proteinase inhibitor, cysteine
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous-cell lung cancer**)
- IT 9032-68-2, Cathepsin C
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in human **squamous-cell lung cancer** in relation to)
- IT 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-89-3, L-Cystine, biological studies 107-96-0, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 454-29-5, DL-Homocysteine 498-40-8, L-Cysteic acid 636-58-8, γ -Glutamylcysteine 921-01-7, D-Cysteine 2485-62-3, L-Cysteine methyl-ester 3483-12-3, DL-Dithiothreitol 7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, biological studies 19246-18-5, L-Cysteinyglycine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(effect of thiols, their derivs., and other compds. on cathepsin B of human **squamous-cell lung cancer**)

L20 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Compds. having the formula I [R1, R2, R3, R6 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R8, R9, R14 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R10, R15, R16, R17 = H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R11 = e.g., C1-6-alkyl; R12 = H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R13 = perfluoro-C1-6-alkyl; A, B = bond, O, S, SO, SO2; Q = e.g., CH(OH)R13, COR16; X1 = O, S, SO, SO2; Z = H or phenyl-(R14)3; m = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; p and q are each independently 0, 1,

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8] are inhibitors of the PLA2 enzymes. These compds. are useful as anti-allergic, anti-asthmatic, they are also useful in treating various inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, bursitis, **psoriasis**; immunoinflammatory disorders such as contact dermatitis, irritable bowel disease and the like. Thus, e.g., to a solution of 1-(2-hydroxy-4-{3-[4-(1-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl)phenoxy]propoxy}-3-propylphenyl)ethanone and 3-mercaptopropionic acid was added BF₃.OEt₂; workup and salt formation afforded 3-(1-{4-[3-(4-acetyl-3-hydroxy-2-propylphenoxy)propoxy]phenyl}-4-phenylbutylthio)propionic acid sodium salt (Na.II) which inhibited unesterified arachidonic acid release at a concentration range of 0.5 to 10 μM. Pharmaceutical formulations were given.

IT 96-35-5, Methyl hydroxyacetate 100-39-0, Benzyl bromide 106-41-2, 4-Bromophenol 106-53-6, 4-Bromothiophenol 106-89-8, reactions 107-96-0, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 123-08-0, 4-Hydroxybenzaldehyde 628-17-1, 1-Iodopentane 693-25-4, Pentylmagnesium bromide 1462-75-5, 3-Phenylpropyl-magnesium bromide 2105-94-4, 4-Bromo-2-fluorophenol 2935-90-2, Methyl 3-mercaptopropionate 3277-89-2, 2-Phenethylmagnesium bromide 5597-50-2, Methyl 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate 6626-15-9, 4-Bromoresorcinol 33821-94-2 36159-31-6 40786-20-7 52273-55-9, 4-[3-Bromopropyl]phenol 91540-82-8 102127-34-4 116748-05-1, 4-(tert-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)benzaldehyde 152922-73-1

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(bis(aryloxy)alkanes as inhibitors of phospholipase A2 enzymes)

L20 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Photodynamic killing of human **squamous cell carcinoma** cells using a monoclonal antibody-photosensitizer conjugate

AB Procedures were developed in which the photosensitizer benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD) (I or II) can be covalently linked to carrier mols. of modified PVA to produce water-soluble PVA-BPD conjugates with a mol. weight of .apprx. 30 kDa. These carriers are covalently linked to monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) using heterobifunctional linking agents. Such a conjugate is described, in which the MoAb (5E8) has specificity for a glycoprotein detected on human **squamous cell carcinomas** of the lung. The conjugates produced were covalently linked and retained both their photosensitizing and antigen-binding activities. The MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate, in the presence of 10% fetal calf serum, exhibited highly enhanced phototoxic killing of the target cell line (A549) over that exhibited by free BPD or a control MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate. These results demonstrate the selectivity and specificity of this MoAb conjugate.

IT Glycoproteins, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of lung **squamous carcinoma** cell, of human, monoclonal antibody conjugates with benzoporphyrin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.) specificity to)

IT **Neoplasm** inhibitors

(lung **squamous cell carcinoma**, monoclonal antibody conjugate with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.))

IT Antibodies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(monoclonal, to cell surface glycoprotein, conjugates with benzoporphyrin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.), lung **squamous cell carcinoma** inhibition with)

IT Lung, **neoplasm**

(**squamous cell carcinoma**, inhibition of, of human, by monoclonal antibody conjugates with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.))

IT Lung, **neoplasm**

(**squamous cell carcinoma**, inhibitors, monoclonal antibody conjugate with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.))

IT 107-96-0D, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid, reaction products with hexanediamine-modified poly(vinyl alc.) and benzoporphyrin derivative, conjugates with monoclonal antibody 124-09-4D, 1,6-Hexanediamine, poly(vinyl alc.) modified with, reaction products with benzoporphorin derivative, conjugates with monoclonal antibody 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, hexanediamine-modified, reaction products with benzoporphyrin derivative, conjugates with monoclonal antibody 92921-25-0D, conjugates with monoclonal antibody, reaction products with benzoporphorin derivative-linked modified poly(vinyl alc.) 94293-59-1D, reaction products with hexanediamine-modified poly(vinyl alc.), conjugates with monoclonal antibody 121310-58-5D, reaction products with hexanediamine-modified poly(vinyl alc.), conjugates with monoclonal antibody
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (phototoxic inhibition of human lung squamous cell carcinoma with)

L20 ANSWER 29 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

TI Thio-containing anthralin analogs for the treatment of psoriasis, and their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions, and use

AB Anthralin analogs containing a thio substituent, useful for treating psoriasis (no data), are prepared Bromination of anthralin in CS₂ gave 77.5% 10-bromo derivative, which reacted with HSCH₂CH₂OH in CH₂Cl₂ to give 90% 10-(2-hydroxyethylthio) derivative Cyclization of this using DDQ in CH₂Cl₂ under N gave 75% dihydroxyanthracenedione ethylene hemithioketal I.

ST anthralin thio prepn treatment psoriasis

IT Psoriasis
 (treatment of, thio-containing anthralin analogs for)

IT 1143-38-ODP, Anthralin, analogs 107401-55-8P 123066-84-2P
 123066-85-3P 123066-86-4P 123066-87-5P 123066-88-6P 123066-89-7P
 123066-90-0P 123066-91-1P 123066-92-2P 123066-93-3P 123066-94-4P
 123066-95-5P 123066-96-6P 123066-97-7P 123066-98-8P 123066-99-9P
 123067-00-5P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, for treatment of psoriasis)

IT 60-24-2, 2-Mercaptoethanol 68-11-1, Mercaptoacetic acid, reactions
 75-08-1, Ethanethiol 96-27-5, 3-Mercapto-1,2-propanediol
 107-96-0, 3-Mercaptopropionic acid 108-98-5, Thiophenol,
 reactions 111-31-9, 1-Hexanethiol 112-55-0, 1-Dodecanethiol
 540-63-6, 1,2-Ethanedithiol 2365-48-2 2935-90-2, Methyl
 3-mercaptopropionate
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (substitution reaction of, with bromodihydroxyanthrone)

L20 ANSWER 30 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IT Inflammation inhibitors
 (antiarthritics, psoriatics, histamine radioenzyme assay response to)

IT 50-13-5, Pethidine hydrochloride 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-23-7
 50-24-8, Prednisolone 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies
 50-41-9, Clomiphene citrate 50-44-2, 6-Mercaptopurine 50-49-7,
 Imipramine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-54-4
 50-63-5, Chloroquine phosphate 50-65-7, Niclosamide 50-76-0,
 Dactinomycin 50-78-2 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-28-8 52-53-9,
 Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1
 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-85-3 54-95-5, Pentylenetetrazol 55-98-1
 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-53-4, Meprobamate
 57-66-9, Probenecid 58-08-2, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine
 58-32-2, Dipyrindamole 58-33-3, Promethazine hydrochloride 58-39-9,
 Perphenazine 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 58-55-9, biological studies
 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-46-1, Procaine
 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-92-7, biological studies 59-97-2 60-80-0
 61-24-5 61-25-6, Papaverine hydrochloride 61-33-6, biological studies
 62-56-6, Thiourea, biological studies 64-77-7 65-45-2, Salicylamide
 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-89-3, Metamizol

69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-74-9 70-26-8, L-Ornithine 71-73-8, Hypnostan
 72-14-0, Sulfathiazole 77-67-8, Ethosuximide 84-02-6,
 Prochlorperazine-dimaleate 87-08-1 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate
 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 97-77-8, Disulfiram 98-92-0,
 3-Pyridinecarboxamide 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 100-97-0, biological
 studies 103-90-2, Paracetamol 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine maleate
 124-90-3, Oxanest 125-33-7, Primidone 125-71-3 128-62-1, Noscapine
 129-06-6, Warfarin-sodium 130-61-0 132-17-2, Benztropine mesylate
 134-81-6, Benzil 137-58-6, Lidocaine 141-90-2 142-88-1 143-67-9,
 Vinblastine sulfate 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 147-24-0 151-67-7, Anestan
 153-61-7, Cephalothin 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 304-20-1, Hydralazine
 hydrochloride 305-03-3 315-30-0 341-69-5 379-79-3, Ergotamine
 tartrate 389-08-2 396-01-0 437-38-7, Fentanyl 439-14-5, Diazepam
 443-48-1, Metronidazole 446-86-6, Azathioprine 525-66-6 548-73-2,
 Droperidol 549-18-8 590-46-5 599-79-1, Salazosulfapyridine
 603-50-9, Bisacodyl 614-39-1 637-07-0, Clofibrate 657-24-9,
 Metformin 665-66-7, Amantadine hydrochloride 738-70-5 908-54-3,
 Berenil 943-17-9, Effortil 969-33-5, Cyproheptadine hydrochloride
 971-74-4, Serotonin creatinine sulfate 1070-11-7, Ethambutol
 hydrochloride 1143-38-0, Dithranol 1197-18-8 1218-35-5 1229-29-4
 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1405-41-0, Gentamycin sulfate 1867-66-9,
 Ketalar 2016-88-8, Amiloride hydrochloride 2062-78-4, Pimozide
 3505-38-2 3521-62-8, Erythromycin estolate 3737-09-5, Disopyramide
 3810-74-0, Streptomycin sulfate 3902-71-4 4205-91-8 5370-01-4,
 Mexiletine hydrochloride 5536-17-4 6469-93-8, Chlorprothixene
 hydrochloride 7549-43-1 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies
 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide
 10592-13-9 12244-57-4 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13523-86-9, Pindolol
 13710-19-5, Tolfenamic acid 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15686-71-2
 15687-27-1 15826-37-6 19237-84-4 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21736-83-4
 21829-25-4 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22260-51-1, Bromocryptine mesylate
 22560-50-5 26675-46-7, Forene 26921-17-5, Timolol maleate
 28860-95-9, Carbidopa 29094-61-9, Glipizide 29122-68-7, Atenolol
 31431-39-7, Mebendazole 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33286-22-5, Diltiazem
 hydrochloride 36322-90-4 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 50679-08-8
 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 59467-70-8
 62571-86-2, Captopril 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 66357-59-3, Ranitidine
 hydrochloride 68844-77-9, Astemizole 70050-43-0, α -Fluoromethyl-
 histidine 98530-12-2, Intron A

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(histamine radioenzyme assay response to)

L20 ANSWER 31 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ST interleukin release inhibition antioxidant; antiinflammatory antioxidant;
psoriasis treatment antioxidant; diabetes treatment antioxidant;
 atherosclerosis treatment antioxidant

IT Atherosclerosis

Psoriasis

(treatment of, by interleukin-1 release-inhibiting antioxidants)

IT 97-77-8 119409-57-3 119409-58-4

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(interleukin-1 release inhibition by, pharmaceutical use in relation
 to)

L20 ANSWER 32 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Oxidative stress has been suggested to play an integral role in the
cancer process. It may be particularly significant during tumor
 progression, where there is likely to be a large amount of free radicals
 generated by infiltrating inflammatory cells and dying tumor cells. In
 order to test this hypothesis, a variety of free radical scavengers and
 antioxidants were assessed for their ability to inhibit tumor progression.
 The murine skin multistage carcinogenesis model was used to generate
 papillomas, which are a population of putative precancerous lesions.
 Various test agents were applied topically to papillomas in order to determine

if they would decrease the incidence of the malignant lesion, **squamous cell carcinoma**. The agents tested included: GSH, BHA, vitamin E, copper(II) (3,5-diisopropylsalicylate)2, sodium benzoate, N-acetyl cysteine and disulfiram. Under the conditions of the expts., only GSH and disulfiram inhibited tumor progression to a significant degree. Addnl. studies indicated that GSH prevented **cancer** development in a dose-dependent manner. Another experiment demonstrated that when papillomas received repeated topical applications of diethylmaleate, a GSH-depleting agent, tumor progression was enhanced. Collectively these data suggest that sufficient glutathione levels may be important in preventing **cancer** formation.

IT 59-02-9, D- α -Tocopherol 70-18-8, GSH, biological studies
 97-77-8, Disulfiram 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 616-91-1,
 n-Acetylcysteine 21246-18-4 25013-16-5, BHA
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (tumor progression inhibition response to)

L20 ANSWER 33 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB In an attempt to dissociate the chemotherapeutic from the carcinogenic properties of the antischistosomal and antitrypanosomal nitrovinylfuran SQ 18506 (trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole) [28754-68-9], potential inhibitors of carcinogenesis were administered to female outbred CD-1 mice before and during exposure to SQ18506. The compds. tested were ascorbic acid [50-81-7], etretinate [54350-48-0], butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) [25013-16-5], cysteamine [60-23-1], cysteine [52-90-4] dimercaprol [59-52-9], disulfiram [97-77-8], 1,4-dithiothreitol [3483-12-3], reduced glutathione [70-18-8], and spermidine [124-20-9]. The primary types of tumors observed were **squamous cell carcinomas** of the stomach and thymic and nonthymic lymphomas. BHA reduced the incidence of malignant tumors to control levels, whereas cysteine hydrochloride, spermidine phosphate, and disulfiram reduced the incidence of chemical induced tumors by 42, 34, and 32%, resp. Although cysteamine and disulfiram had no or only a modest effect on the overall incidence of tumors, the data suggested possible tissue-specific anticarcinogenic properties for these agents. Of the 8 antioxidants tested, only 1 had marked anticarcinogenic properties against SQ18506. These data indicate that antioxidant properties alone cannot account for the anticarcinogenic activity of the compds. tested. Coadministration of the anticarcinogen BHA with SQ18506 also blocked the chemotherapeutic effects of this agent on female CD-1 mice infected with *Schistosoma mansoni*.

IT 50-81-7, biological studies 52-90-4, biological studies 59-52-9
 60-23-1 70-18-8, biological studies 97-77-8 124-20-9
 3483-12-3 25013-16-5 54350-48-0
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (nitrovinylfuran carcinogenicity response to)

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L20 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157589 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:210549

TITLE: Retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases

INVENTOR(S): Ward, Simon; Bavik, Claes; Cork, Michael; Tazi-Ahnini, Rachid

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Sheffield, UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2002015920	A3	20021017		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2419840	AA	20020228	CA 2001-2419840	20010817

AU 2001078632	A5	20020304	AU 2001-78632	20010817
EP 1318836	A2	20030618	EP 2001-956713	20010817
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004506691	T2	20040304	JP 2002-520841	20010817
US 2003119715	A1	20030626	US 2002-85239	20020227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2000-20351	A 20000817
			WO 2001-GB3694	W 20010817

AB Methods and compns. are provided for treating a patient suffering from a hyperproliferative disorder or photoageing. The methods involve blocking the activity of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) in cells of the patient, and/or administering to the patient an antagonist of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) and/or lowering the endogenous level of retinoic acid (RA) in cells of said patient.

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.10	192.08
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.73	-10.95

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:43:54 ON 03 FEB 2005
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 AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
 LAST RELOADED: Jan 28, 2005 (20050128/UP).

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.30	192.38
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-10.95

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:46:58 ON 03 FEB 2005
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Feb 2005 VOL 142 ISS 6
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Feb 2005 (20050202/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CONNECT CHARGES	0.39	11.75
NETWORK CHARGES	0.06	2.64
SEARCH CHARGES	0.00	128.09
DISPLAY CHARGES	0.00	50.35

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.45 192.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
0.00	-10.95

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 12:47:05 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> d 120 1-33 ibib ed abs

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:865808 CAPLUS

TITLE: Pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as active principle for inhibiting production of leukotriene

INVENTOR(S): Lee, Hyeong Gyu; Jeong, Geun Yeong; Oh, Se Ryang; Ahn, Gyeong Seob; Lee, Im Seon; Park, Si Hyeong; Kim, Jeong Hui; Jang, Hyeon Wook

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Korea Institute of Science and Technology, S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Korean

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000040361	A	20000705	KR 1998-55981	19981218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1998-55981	19981218

ED Entered STN: 19 Oct 2004

AB A pharmaceutical composition containing essential oil as an active principle for

inhibiting production of leukotriene is useful for prevention and treatment of the diseases related with the activity of leukotriene such as asthma, cystic fibrosis, septic shock, cardiac anaphylaxis, cerebral vasospasm, psoriasis, endotoxemia, myocardial ischemia, etc. A main component of the essential oil is more than one compound selected from (-)-menthol, (+)-limonene, alpha-terpinene, gamma-terpinene, terpineol, beta-myrcene, (+or-)-linalool, geraniol, citral, beta-cyclocitral, eugenol, safrol, (+)-alpha-pinene, (-)-alpha-pinene and (+)-cis-verbenol.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:670924 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:190688

TITLE: Preparation of 3-acylaminopyridine and nicotinamide derivatives as antiinflammatory agents

INVENTOR(S): Cutshall, Neil S.; Jeffrey, Scott C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Darwin Molecular Corporation, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 29 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

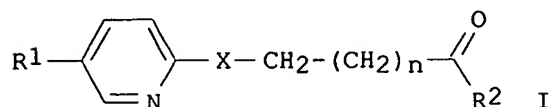
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6777432	B1	20040817	US 2002-237258	20020904
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-317281P	P 20010904
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:190688				
ED Entered STN: 18 Aug 2004				
GI				



AB Compds. of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof [R1 = R3CON(R4), R3R4NCO; R2 = OR5, NR5R6; n = an integer of 0-3; X = O, S; R3, R4, R5 and R6 are independently selected from hydrogen, alkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, aryl(alkylene), heteroaryl, heteroaryl(alkylene), carbocycle, carbocycle(alkylene), heterocycle, and heterocycle(alkylene)] are prepared Also disclosed is a method of treating a subject having an inflammatory disorder alleviated by the inhibition of growth regulatory oncogene α (GRO- α), wherein comprises administering to the subject in need thereof an effective amount of the compound I. The said inflammatory disorder is selected from the group consisting of sepsis-related acute respiratory distress syndrome, arthritis, gouty synovitis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, ulcerative colitis, psoriasis, and tumor growth and metastasis. Thus, to a solution of N-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-mercaptocotinamide (0.024 g, 0.097 mmol) in 2 mL of DMF was added cesium carbonate (0.094 g, 0.29 mmol) and Pr bromoacetate (0.025 μ L) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min and poured into EtOAc and water to give, after workup and purification by trituration using EtOAc, 34 mg (76%) [[5-(4-fluorophenylcarbonyl)pyridin-2-yl]sulfanyl]acetic acid Pr ester (II) as a white solid. II at 20 μ M exhibited $\geq 40\%$ chemotaxis (neutrophil migration) in a growth regulatory oncogene α (GRO- α) driven chemotaxis assay described in J. Immunol. Meth., (213) 41-52, 1998.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:648317 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:167775

TITLE: Antioxidant compound antiinflammatory compositions, and screening and diagnostic methods

INVENTOR(S): Keinan, Ehud; Alt, Aron

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Technion Research & Development Foundation Ltd., Israel

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 158 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004066912	A2	20040812	WO 2004-IL96	20040201
W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES,				

ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HR, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN,
IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX,
MZ, MZ, NA, NI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-443866P P 20030131
US 2003-453213P P 20030311

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:167775

ED Entered STN: 12 Aug 2004

AB The invention provides methods for treating medical conditions associated with inflammation employing compds. capable of inhibiting an activity and/or a formation of an oxidant associated with the inflammation, pharmaceutical composition and inhalation devices containing such compds.

Further

provided are methods of identifying drug candidates for treating inflammation-associated medical conditions by inhibiting an activity and/or a formation of an oxidant associated with the inflammation, as well as methods of diagnosing such medical conditions.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:566549 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:123620

TITLE: Preparation of pyrazole derivatives as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2

INVENTOR(S): Hanau, Cathleen E.; Mershon, Serena Marie; Graneto, Matthew J.; Meyers, Marvin J.; Hegde, Shridhar G.; Buchler, Ingrid P.; Wu, Kun K.; Liu, Shuang; Nacro, Kassoom

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 265 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004058176	A2	20040715	WO 2003-US40932	20031219
WO 2004058176	A3	20040916		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2004152739	A1	20040805	US 2003-742494	20031219
US 2004209897	A1	20041021	US 2003-742072	20031219

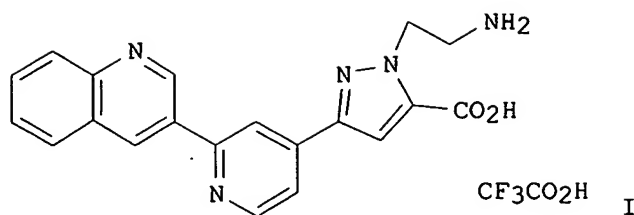
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-434962P P 20021220

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:123620

ED Entered STN: 15 Jul 2004

GI



AB Title compds. were prepared as inhibitors of mitogen activated protein kinase-activated protein kinase-2 (MK-2). Thus, the title compound I was prepared in a multi-step synthesis and had IC₅₀ for MK-2 inhibition of 0.0269 μ M.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80356 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:139468

TITLE: Method of inhibiting ATF/CREB and cancer cell growth and pharmaceutical compositions for same

INVENTOR(S): Kennedy, Thomas Preston

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority D/b/a Carolinas Medical Center, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 392,122.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004019102	A1	20040129	US 2003-437477	20030514
US 2003065026	A1	20030403	US 1999-392122	19990908
US 6589987	B2	20030708		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-99390P	P 19980908
			US 1999-392122	A2 19990908

ED Entered STN: 01 Feb 2004

AB There is provided a method for inhibiting ATF/CREB and cancer cell growth using disulfiram, administered in combination with heavy metals. It was found that disulfiram disrupts transcription factor DNA binding by forming mixed disulfides with thiols within the DNA-binding region, and that this process is facilitated by metal ions. Disulfiram administered to melanoma cells in combination with copper (II) or zinc(II) decreased expression of cyclin A, reduced proliferation in vitro, and inhibited growth of melanoma cells. The combination of oral zinc gluconate and disulfiram at currently approved doses for alcoholism stabilized tumor growth in two of three patients with Stage IV metastatic melanoma, with 12 and 17 mo survivals, resp., to date, and produced a >50% reduction in hepatic metastases in one individual.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656582 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:197371

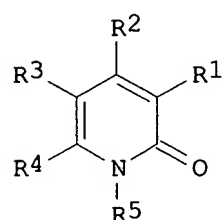
TITLE: Preparation of substituted pyridinones as modulators of p38 MAP kinase

INVENTOR(S): Devadas, Balekudru; Walker, John; Selness, Shaun R.; Boehm, Terri L.; Durley, Richard C.; Devraj, Rajesh; Hickory, Brian S.; Rucker, Paul V.; Jerome, Kevin D.; Madsen, Heather M.; Alvira, Edgardo; Promo, Michele A.; Blevis-Bal, Radhika M.; Marrufo, Laura D.; Hitchcock, Jeff; Owen, Thomas; Naing, Win; Xing, Li;

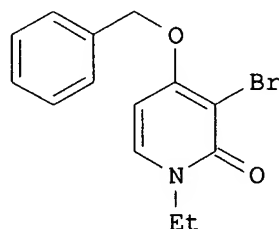
Shieh, Huey S.; Sambandam, Aruna; Liu, Shuang; Scott, Ian L.; McGee, Kevin F.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 1052 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068230	A1	20030821	WO 2003-US4634	20030214
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004058964	A1	20040325	US 2003-367987	20030214
BR 2003007631	A	20041221	BR 2003-7631	20030214
EP 1490064	A1	20041229	EP 2003-713478	20030214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-357029P	P 20020214
			US 2002-436915P	P 20021230
			WO 2003-US4634	W 20030214

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:197371
 ED Entered STN: 22 Aug 2003
 GI



I



II

AB Disclosed are title compds. I [wherein R1 = H, halo, NO2, CHO, CN, CO2H, or (un)substituted (halo)alkyl, (aryl)alkoxy, aryl(alkyl), alkenyl, (aryl)alkynyl, (aryl)alkanoyl, alkoxyalkyl, or haloalkoxy; R2 = H, OH, halo, NR8R9, CO2R, or (un)substituted OSO2-alkyl, OSO2-aryl, arylalkoxy, aryloxy(alkyl), arylthio(alkoxy), arylalkynyl, alkoxy(alkoxy), alkyl, alkynyl, OCONH(CH2)n-aryl, OCON(alkyl)(CH2)n-aryl, dialkylamino, (hetero)aryl(alkyl), arylalkenyl, or heterocycloalkyl(alkyl); R3 = H, halo, alkenyl, NR6R7, NR6R7-alkyl, alkyl, or (un)substituted (aryl)alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxy(alkoxy), arylalkyl, OCONH(CH2)n-aryl, arylalkoxy, OCON(alkyl)(CH2)n-aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, or (aryl)thioalkoxy; R4 = H or (un)substituted alkyl; R5 = H, aryl, aryl(thio)alkyl, NH2, alkoxycarbonyl, alkynyl, SO2-alkyl, (hetero)cycloalkyl(alkyl), heteroaryl, or (un)substituted alkyl, alkoxy(alkyl), or alkenyl; R6 and R7 = independently H, OH, or (un)substituted (aryl)alkyl, alkoxy(alkyl), alkanoyl(alkyl), arylalkoxy, SO2-alkyl, (aryl)alkoxycarbonyl, heteroarylalkyl, or arylalkanoyl; or NR6R7 = (un)substituted (thio)morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl,

pyrrolidinyl, or piperazinyl; R8 = independently H or (un)substituted (aryl)alkyl or (aryl)alkanoyl; R9 = H or (un)substituted (aryl)alkyl, (aryl)alkanoyl, cycloalkyl(alkyl), alkenyl, heteroaryl, (alkyl)aminoalkyl, SO₂Ph, or aryl; R = independently H or (un)substituted alkyl; n = 0-6; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof]. These compds. are useful for treating diseases and conditions caused or exacerbated by unregulated p38 MAP Kinase and/or TNF activity, such as inflammation, ischemia, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases (no data). Pharmaceutical compns. containing I, methods of preparing them, and methods of treatment using the compds. are also disclosed. For example, reaction of 4-benzyloxy-2(1H)-pyridone with EtBr in the presence of K₂CO₃ in DMF gave II. The latter inhibited MKK6-activated human p38 α kinase phosphorylation of a biotinylated substrate or human p38 α -induced phosphorylation of EGFRP (epidermal growth factor receptor peptide) with an IC₅₀ in the range of 1 μ M to 25 μ M.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:77552 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:131112

TITLE: Methods of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using inhibitors of I κ B kinase (IKK)

INVENTOR(S): Burke, James R.; Townsend, Robert M.; Qiu, Yuping; Zusi, Fred Christopher; Nadler, Steven G.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 38 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 965,977.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003022898	A1	20030130	US 2002-62847	20020201
US 2002072523	A1	20020613	US 2001-965977	20010927
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-223304P	P 20001003
			US 2001-265853P	P 20010201
			US 2001-965977	A2 20010927

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:131112

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2003

AB The present invention describes methods of preventing and treating inflammatory and immune-related diseases or disorders using inhibitors of I κ B kinase (IKK). Also described are IKK inhibitors effective for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory and immune-related diseases or disorders, as demonstrated in vivo. Further embodiments of the invention relate to specific IKK inhibitors, 4(2'-aminoethyl)amino-1,8-dimethylimidazo(1,2-a) quinoxaline and related compds.

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:907183 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:379997

TITLE: Methods and compositions using dithiocarbonyl compounds, divalent metal ions, glutathione modulators, and choline phosphorylation inhibitors for the treatment of human and animal cancers

INVENTOR(S): Kiss, Zoltan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zoltan Laboratoties, LLC, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002177583	A1	20021128	US 2001-864685	20010524
US 6756063	B2	20040629		
US 2004192656	A1	20040930	US 2004-818613	20040406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-279859P	P 20010329
			US 2001-864685	A3 20010524

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:379997

ED Entered STN: 29 Nov 2002

AB Methods and compns. for altering the viability of cells, particularly cancers in animals and humans, are disclosed. The compns. of the invention are formed from a set of components comprising one or more of the following: a dithiocarbonyl, preferably dithiocarbamate, compound; a divalent metal ion; a modulator of cellular glutathione levels; and an inhibitor of the phosphorylation of choline. The compns. induce a relatively selective and rapid effect on the viability of cancer cells by inducing a mixture of apoptotic and necrotic cell death, with the dominant pathway being apoptosis. Particularly preferred active compns. comprise all four components, although combinations of fewer components can be fully effective in certain tumors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 57 THERE ARE 57 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:736109 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:257647

TITLE: Use of a substantially cell membrane impermeable arsenoxide compound for treating arthritis

INVENTOR(S): Hogg, Philip John; Donoghue, Neil

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unisearch Limited, Australia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002074305	A1	20020926	WO 2002-AU310	20020319
W:				
AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW:				
GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1379233	A1	20040114	EP 2002-704485	20020319
R:				
AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2004138102	A1	20040715	US 2004-472252	20040315
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2001-3798	A 20010319
			WO 2002-AU310	W 20020319

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:257647

ED Entered STN: 27 Sep 2002

AB The invention provides a method of treatment and/or prophylaxis of arthritis in a vertebrate, comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound A-(L-Y)p [A = at least one substantially

cell-membrane impermeable pendant group; L = linker and/or spacer group; Y = at least one arsenoxide or arsenoxide equivalent; p = 1-10; the sum total of carbon atoms in A and L together is greater than 6], or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient. Preparation of compds. of the invention is described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:610315 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:159345

TITLE: Invasomes as topical drug delivery systems for the therapy of immune system related skin diseases

INVENTOR(S): Fahr, Alfred; Mueller, Rolf

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vectron Therapeutics A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1230917	A1	20020814	EP 2002-2054	20020208
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
WO 2002062316	A1	20020815	WO 2002-EP1357	20020208
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003064948	A1	20030403	US 2002-71509	20020208
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10105659	A 20010208

ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 2002

AB The invention concerns invasomes that are lamellar vesicles (uni-, bi-, oligo-, multilamellar) lipid-containing vesicles that are loaded with a drug for the topical treatment of skin diseases. Lipids are neutral or anionic; drugs are selected from the group of terpenes, immunosuppressants, immunostimulants, nucleic acid, proteins, peptides, and sugars. Thus cyclosporin A invasome was prepared by mixing Phospholipon 80 and ethanol 3:1 and adding 5 weight/weight% cyclosporin A, a mixture of D-limonene, cineol and citral (10:45:45 volume/volume%) at 2 weight/weight%;

the

mixture was sonicated, pressed through a 200 nm polycarbonate filter; the product was 50-70 nm invasomes. The invasomes were used to treat rat models.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:594634 CAPLUS

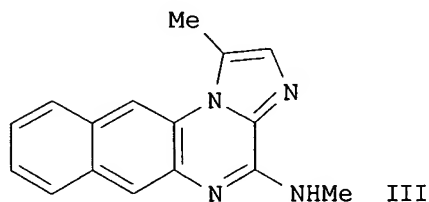
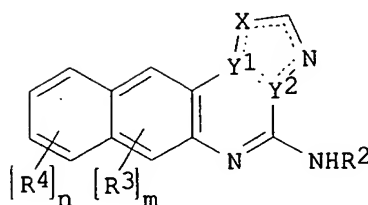
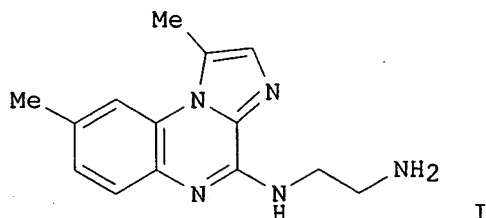
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:154947

TITLE: Method of treating inflammatory and immune diseases using 4-amino substituted imidazoquinoxaline, benzopyrazoloquinazoline, benzoimidazoquinoxaline and benzoimidazoquinoline inhibitors of Ikb kinase (IKK)

INVENTOR(S): Burke, James R.; Nadler, Steven; Qiu, Yuping;
Townsend, Robert M.; Zusi, Fred Christopher
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 100 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002060386	A2	20020808	WO 2002-US3060	20020201
WO 2002060386	A3	20021010		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002072523	A1	20020613	US 2001-965977	20010927
CA 2436770	AA	20020808	CA 2002-2436770	20020201
EP 1363993	A2	20031126	EP 2002-714815	20020201
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004529088	T2	20040924	JP 2002-560582	20020201
NO 2003003429	A	20030924	NO 2003-3429	20030731
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2001-265853P	P 20010201
			US 2001-965977	A 20010927
			US 2000-223304P	P 20001003
			WO 2002-US3060	W 20020201

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:154947
ED Entered STN: 09 Aug 2002
GI



AB The title compound I and compds. II {X = NR1, CR1, S; Y1, Y2 = N, C (with

provisos); R1 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, etc.; R3, R4 = halo, alkyl, NO2, etc.; m, n = 0-2], useful in preventing and treating inflammatory and immune-related diseases or disorders using inhibitors of I κ B kinase (IKK), were prepared Thus, reacting 4-chloro-1-methylbenzo[g]imidazo[1,2-a]quinoxaline (preparation given) with MeNH2 afforded 69% III which showed IC50 of 0.23 μ M against IKK-1.

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:521422 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:83423

TITLE: Skin care product containing retinoids, retinoid booster and phytoestrogens in a dual compartment package

INVENTOR(S): Pillai, Sreekumar; Granger, Stewart Paton; Scott, Ian Richard; Pocalyko, David Joseph

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unilever P.L.C., UK; Unilever N.V.; Hindustan Lever Limited

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002053108	A2	20020711	WO 2001-EP14486	20011206
WO 2002053108	A3	20020926		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002143059	A1	20021003	US 2001-3850	20011102
CA 2431539	AA	20020711	CA 2001-2431539	20011206
EP 1349538	A2	20031008	EP 2001-990538	20011206
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
ZA 2003003936	A	20040521	ZA 2003-3936	20011206
JP 2004522728	T2	20040729	JP 2002-554059	20011206
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-258457P P 20001228				
WO 2001-EP14486 W 20011206				

ED Entered STN: 12 Jul 2002

AB A stable skin care product contains a first composition comprising 0.001-10% a retinoid, a second composition comprising 0.0001-50% at least 1 retinoid booster and 0.001-10% a phytoestrogen. The products also contain a compartment for storing the first composition and a second compartment for storing the second composition, the first and second compartments being joined together. Synergy between genistein and daidzein and retinoids was tested. In both the studies genistein was delivered to the cells in a soluble form in DMSO/EtOH. Genistein (1 μ M) alone stimulated CRABP-2 significantly. Both genistein and daidzein stimulate retinoid activity in a synergistic manner. All the retinoids tested, except retinyl acetate showed synergy with genistein and daidzein. These data support our claim that the phytoestrogenic flavonoids genistein and daidzein, when supplied to cells in a soluble form, synergistically enhanced the activity of retinoids.

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:492342 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:98638
 TITLE: Chinese medicine for removing freckles, comedo, and wrinkles
 INVENTOR(S): Lee, Sung Ha
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea
 SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXA7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Korean
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2000075193	A	20001215	KR 1999-19650	19990526
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 1999-19650	19990526

ED Entered STN: 01 Jul 2002

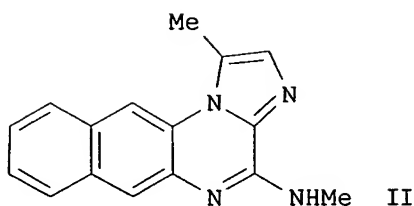
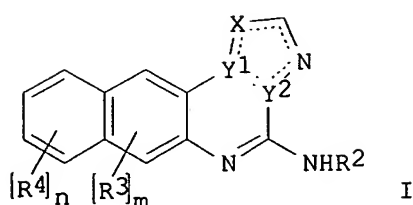
AB A chinese medicine is provided, which makes the skin to have a good color without side effects at a low cost. A process for preparing the chinese medicine comprises: mixing following substances, i.e., Angelica dahurica radix, Bletillae rhizoma, Persica semen, Armeniaca semen, Aconiti tuber alba, Hoelen, Atractylodes rhizoma alba, Magnolia flos, Bombyx corpus, Cuscutae semen, and Coicis semen; adding egg white, and mixing. The chinese medicine contains oxy-peucedanin, torin, isoimperatorin, phellopterin, bletilla mannan, glucomannan, olein-glycerin, linol-glycerin, amygdalin, chitin, pachymic acid, tumulosic acid, β -pachyman, atractylone, atractylol, V-A, citral, eugenol, magnoflorine.

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:275989 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:309937
 TITLE: Preparation of amino-substituted tetracyclic compounds as antiinflammatory agents
 INVENTOR(S): Beaulieu, Francis; Ouellet, Carl; Belema, Makonen; Qiu, Yuping; Yang, Xuejie; Zusi, Fred C.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002028860	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US42387	20010927
WO 2002028860	A3	20020906		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2424303	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424303	20010927
AU 2002011827	A5	20020415	AU 2002-11827	20010927
EP 1325009	A2	20030709	EP 2001-979911	20010927
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004512281	T2	20040422	JP 2002-532443	20010927
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-223304P	P 20001003

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:309937
 ED Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
 GI



AB The title compds. [I; X = NR1, CR1, S; Y1, Y2 = N, C, provided that (a) when X = CR1, at least one of Y1 and Y2 = N, and (b) when one of Y1 and Y2 = C, the other of Y1 and Y2 = N and/or X = NR1 or S, so that ring A defines a 5-membered heteroaryl ring having at least two heteroatoms; R1 = H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R2 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, etc.; R3, R4 = halo, alkyl, NO2, etc.; m, n = 0-2] and their pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, useful in treating inflammatory and immune diseases and disorders, were prepared. Thus reacting 4-chloro-1-methylbenzo[g]imidazo[1,2-a]quinoxaline (preparation given) with MeNH2 (40% in H2O) in THF afforded 69% II. The exemplified compds. I showed IC50 values of < 9 μ M against TNF α production.

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157589 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:210549
 TITLE: Retinol binding protein receptor-related treatment of hyperproliferative diseases
 INVENTOR(S): Ward, Simon; Bavik, Claes; Cork, Michael; Tazi-Ahnini, Rachid
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Sheffield, UK
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002015920	A2	20020228	WO 2001-GB3694	20010817
WO 2002015920	A3	20021017		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2419840	AA	20020228	CA 2001-2419840	20010817
AU 2001078632	A5	20020304	AU 2001-78632	20010817
EP 1318836	A2	20030618	EP 2001-956713	20010817
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

JP 2004506691 T2 20040304 JP 2002-520841 20010817
 US 2003119715 A1 20030626 US 2002-85239 20020227
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2000-20351 A 20000817
 WO 2001-GB3694 W 20010817

ED Entered STN: 01 Mar 2002

AB Methods and compns. are provided for treating a patient suffering from a hyperproliferative disorder or photoageing. The methods involve blocking the activity of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) in cells of the patient, and/or administering to the patient an antagonist of a retinol binding protein receptor (RBPr) and/or lowering the endogenous level of retinoic acid (RA) in cells of said patient.

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:618459 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:190400

TITLE: Method of treating cancer using dithiocarbamate derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Kennedy, Thomas Preston

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 679,932.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001016600	A1	20010823	US 2000-735205	20001212
US 6548540	B2	20030415		
US 2003065026	A1	20030403	US 1999-392122	19990908
US 6589987	B2	20030708		
US 6706759	B1	20040316	US 2000-679932	20001005
CA 2424761	AA	20020411	CA 2001-2424761	20011004
WO 2002028349	A2	20020411	WO 2001-US31142	20011004
WO 2002028349	A3	20020711		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001096610	A5	20020415	AU 2001-96610	20011004
EP 1328267	A2	20030723	EP 2001-977495	20011004
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004525079	T2	20040819	JP 2002-531975	20011004
US 2003229064	A1	20031211	US 2003-378206	20030303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-99390P P 19980908				
US 1999-392122 A2 19990908				
US 2000-679932 A2 20001005				
US 2000-735205 A 20001212				
WO 2001-US31142 W 20011004				

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:190400

ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 2001

AB Dithiocarbamate, particularly tetraethylthiuram disulfide, and thiocarbamate anions strongly inhibit the growth of cancer cells of a variety of cell types. Such inhibitory effect is enhanced by heavy metal ions such as copper ions, cytokines and ceruloplasmin. A method is presented for using tetraethylthiuram disulfide to reduce tumor growth,

and to potentiate the effect of other anticancer agents. Chelates of disulfiram with a number of metal ions, including Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺, Ag⁺, or Au³⁺ were synthesized. During generation of disulfiram-metal complexes, chelation of metal ions from the aqueous phase was suggested by a color change in the disulfiram-containing chloroform phase (from pale yellow to brilliant golden orange with complexation of gold ions). All metal complexes showed increased antiproliferative activity compared to disulfiram, but the most active compound was formed by the complex of gold with disulfiram, which was antiproliferative at nM concns.

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:228846 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:247269
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory and anti-infective nitro- and thia-fatty acids
INVENTOR(S): Ferrante, Antonio; Easton, Christopher J.; Xia, Ling
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Women's and Children's Hospital Adelaide, Australia; Peptech Pty. Ltd.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001021575	A1	20010329	WO 2000-AU1138	20000918
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1218333	A1	20020703	EP 2000-965631	20000918
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003509485	T2	20030311	JP 2001-524956	20000918
US 2003092762	A1	20030515	US 2002-100490	20020318
US 2004254240	A1	20041216	US 2004-818436	20040405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1999-2914	A 19990917
			WO 2000-AU1138	W 20000918
			US 2002-100274	B1 20020318

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:247269

ED Entered STN: 30 Mar 2001

AB The invention provides compds. NO2-A-B [A = (un)saturated C14-26 hydrocarbon chain; B = (CH₂)_n(COOH)_m; n, m = 0-2; or A' = (un)saturated C9-26 hydrocarbon chain of 9-26; X = O or is absent; B' = (CH₂)_j(COOH)_k; j = 1-3; k = 0, 1], and the derivs. thereof in which the hydrocarbon chain includes one or more than one substitution selected from OH, hydroperoxy, epoxy, and peroxy. These compds. have biol. activity, e.g. as anti-infective or anti-inflammatory agents. Pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns. are claimed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 18 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185567 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:242647
TITLE: Compositions containing ursolic acid and methods for modification of skin lipid content

INVENTOR(S): Brown, David A.; Yarosh, Daniel B.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Applied Genetics Incorporated Dermatics, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001017523	A1	20010315	WO 2000-US24659	20000908
W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1210075	A1	20020605	EP 2000-961668	20000908
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003508486	T2	20030304	JP 2001-521314	20000908
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-153378P	P 19990910
			WO 2000-US24659	W 20000908

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2001

AB The topical use of ursolic acid compds. to alter the lipid content of mammalian skin is disclosed. The compds. can be encapsulated in liposomes and administered in this form to the skin in, for example, a lotion or a gel. The compds. are effective in, among other things, reducing the effects of aging, photoaging, and skin atrophy, including skin atrophy resulting from the topical use of retinoids and/or steroids. Compns. comprising a ursolic acid compound in combination with another therapeutically active topical compds., such as, a retinoid or a steroid, are also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185566 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:217186

TITLE: Method of treating cancer using a thiuram disulfide such as tetraethyl thiuram disulfide

INVENTOR(S): Kennedy, Thomas Preston

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Authority, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001017522	A1	20010315	WO 1999-US27193	19991115
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 2003065026	A1	20030403	US 1999-392122	19990908
US 6589987	B2	20030708		
CA 2384059	AA	20010315	CA 1999-2384059	19991115
EP 1214063	A1	20020619	EP 1999-963914	19991115
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
JP 2003514769	T2	20030422	JP 2001-521313	19991115
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-392122	A 19990908
			US 1998-99390P	P 19980908
			WO 1999-US27193	W 19991115

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2001

AB A dithiocarbamate, particularly tetra-Et thiuram disulfide, strongly inhibits the growth of cancer cells of a variety of cell types. Such inhibitory effect is enhanced by heavy metal ions (e.g. copper ions), cytokines, and ceruloplasmin. A method is presented for using tetra-Et thiuram disulfide to reduce tumor growth, and to potentiate the effect of other anticancer agents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 20 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:172781 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:212688

TITLE: Anti-microbial agents

INVENTOR(S): Honshio, Akira

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Figura K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001064163	A2	20010313	JP 1999-284640	19990831
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-284640	19990831

ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 2001

AB Essential oils from Abies firma or Chamaecyparis obtusa or Abies oil constituents [pinene, terpinene, citral and/or bornyl acetate] are active against Streptococcus mutans, athlete's foot-related Tricophyton rubrum, Tricophyton mentagrophytes, and acne-causing Propionibacterium acnes.

L20 ANSWER 21 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:456859 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:79356

TITLE: Synthetic and therapeutic methods for the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein

INVENTOR(S): Vallee, Bert L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000038654	A1	20000706	WO 1999-US30573	19991221
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-113459P	P 19981223

ED Entered STN: 07 Jul 2000

AB The present invention relates to the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein and analogs thereof, their synthesis, and therapeutic

applications of them. Purified metal-free and metal-containing alpha and beta domains of metallothionein are provided. A high yield method of synthesis and purification is also provided for the metal-free and metal-containing alpha and

beta domains of metallothionein. Finally, therapeutic methods are provided that use the alpha and beta domains of metallothionein to transport selected metals to specific tissues or to sequester metals from these tissues in order to treat conditions in those tissues that are ameliorated by the addition or sequestration of these metals.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:441625 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:68909

TITLE: Mutilin 14-ester derivatives having antibacterial activity

INVENTOR(S): Brooks, Gerald; Hunt, Eric

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham P.L.C., UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

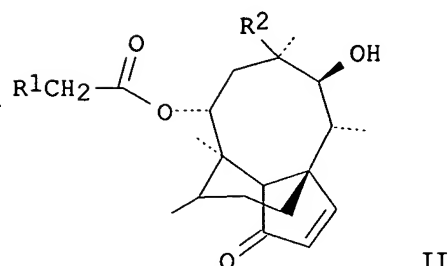
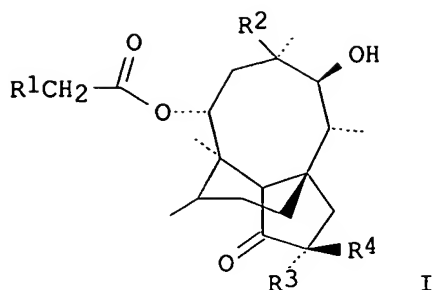
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000037074	A1	20000629	WO 1999-EP9577	19991207
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1998-28005 A 19981218

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:68909

ED Entered STN: 30 Jun 2000

GI



AB The invention discloses compds. I and II (R1 = (un)substituted heteroaryl comprising 5-membered heteroarom. ring with ≥ 1 N and linked via N; R2 = vinyl, ethyl; R3 = H, OH, F; R4 = H, or R3 is H and R4). Compound preparation is included. Antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* was determined

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 23 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:743139 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:337208

TITLE: Preparation of phorboid derivatives as protein kinase C modulators

INVENTOR(S): Driedger, Paul E.; Quick, James

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procyon Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 75 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,643,948.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 13

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5955501	A	19990921	US 1995-480191	19950607
JP 09221450	A2	19970826	JP 1996-318803	19870610
US 5145842	A	19920908	US 1990-559701	19900730
US 5643948	A	19970701	US 1993-120643	19930913
JP 08268961	A2	19961015	JP 1996-69274	19960228
WO 9640614	A1	19961219	WO 1996-US9710	19960607

W: JP

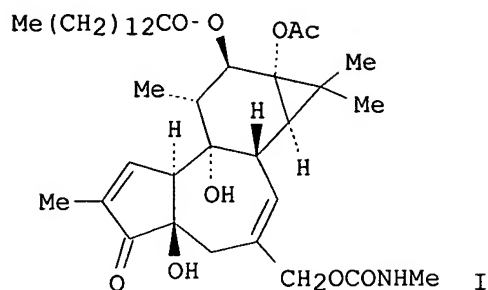
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1986-872812	B2 19860611
US 1987-61299	B2 19870610
US 1989-322881	A2 19890313
US 1989-322881	B2 19890313

US 1990-537885	B2 19900614
US 1990-559296	B2 19900730
US 1990-559701	A2 19900730
US 1990-559701	A2 19900730
US 1991-664396	A2 19910304
US 1991-664397	B2 19910304
US 1993-120643	A2 19930913
US 1993-120643	A2 19930913
JP 1987-503773	A3 19870610
US 1992-980907	A2 19921124
US 1995-472871	A 19950607
US 1995-472890	A 19950607
US 1995-480191	A 19950607
US 1995-480251	A 19950607

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:337208
 ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 1999
 GI



AB Compds. derived from phorboids of the diterpene- and benzolactam-classes are prepared with anti-inflammatory and other activities. Thus, I is prepared from phorbol 12-myristate-13-acetate and Me isocyanate. I showed antileukemic activity against HL-60 cells (IC₅₀ = 2.6 μM). Pharmaceutical compns. containing the title compds. are described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 63 THERE ARE 63 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 24 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:592492 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:333314

TITLE: Arsenic Disrupts Cellular Levels of p53 and mdm2: A Potential Mechanism of Carcinogenesis

AUTHOR(S): Hamadeh, Hisham K.; Vargas, Maricelly; Lee, Edward; Menzel, Daniel B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Community and Environmental Medicine, University of California, Irvine, CA, 92697-1825, USA

SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1999), 263(2), 446-449

CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

PUBLISHER: Academic Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 21 Sep 1999

AB The antitumor protein p53 plays a critical role in DNA repair. Inorg. arsenic exposure is associated with a wide variety of human tumors, particularly of the skin. To investigate how inorg. arsenic might interfere with DNA repair and lead to greater incidence of **hyperkeratosis** and skin tumors, we exposed human keratinocytes (HaCaT) to environmentally relevant concns. of arsenite for 14 days.

Arsenite reduced p53 levels while concomitantly increasing the p53 regulatory protein mdm2 levels in a dose- and time-dependent manner. We propose the disruption of the p53-mdm2 loop regulating cell cycle arrest as a model for arsenic-related skin carcinogenesis and it may be important in tumors with elevated mdm2 levels. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:172578 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:227723
TITLE: In situ formation of bioadhesive polymeric material
INVENTOR(S): Dettmar, Peter William; Jolliffe, Ian Gordon; Skaugrud, Oyvind
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Reckitt & Colman Products Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9909962	A1	19990304	WO 1998-GB2410	19980810
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
GB 2328443	A1	19990224	GB 1998-17093	19980807
GB 2328443	B2	20010905		
CA 2301165	AA	19990304	CA 1998-2301165	19980810
AU 9887389	A1	19990316	AU 1998-87389	19980810
AU 737714	B2	20010830		
EP 1007015	A1	20000614	EP 1998-938785	19980810
EP 1007015	B1	20030709		
R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, SE				
BR 9811245	A	20000718	BR 1998-11245	19980810
JP 2001513549	T2	20010904	JP 2000-507353	19980810
AT 244562	E	20030715	AT 1998-938785	19980810
ES 2198062	T3	20040116	ES 1998-938785	19980810
ZA 9807516	A	19990222	ZA 1998-7516	19980820
MX 200001818	A	20001026	MX 2000-1818	20000221
US 6391294	B1	20020521	US 2000-485771	20000412
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1997-17626	A 19970821
			GB 1997-17627	A 19970821
			WO 1998-GB2410	W 19980810

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 1999

AB The invention provides a pharmaceutically acceptable polymeric material formed in situ at a body surface and a process for the preparation of material. The polymeric material is formed by applying an anionic polymer and a cationic polymer to the surface in the presence of water. Thus, an anionic solution contained sodium alginate 2, and methylparaben (preservative) 0.1 g, flavors, sweeteners, and colors q.s. and water to 100 mL. A cationic solution contained chitosan chloride (Seacure CL 211) 0.4 and methylparaben (preservative) 0.1 g, flavors, sweeteners, colors q.s. and water to 100 mL. Dissolve the Me paraben, flavors, sweeteners and colors in the water. Between 0.2 and 1 mL of each solution may be sprayed simultaneously onto the back of the throat to form a soothing protective film. This film is of particular benefit to those suffering from a sore

throat.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 26 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:667899 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:344627

TITLE: Cathepsin B, thiols and cysteine protease inhibitors in **squamous-cell lung cancer**

AUTHOR(S): Krepela, E.; Prochazka, J.; Karova, B.; Cermak, J.; Roubkova, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular and Cellular Pneumology, Clinic of Pneumology and Chest Surgery, Medical Faculty Hospital Bulovka, Prague, 180 71, Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Neoplasma (1997), 44(4), 219-239

CODEN: NEOLA4; ISSN: 0028-2685

PUBLISHER: Slovak Academic Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 22 Oct 1997

AB The authors investigated activities of the cysteine protease cathepsin B (CB; EC 3.4.22.1), the levels of reduced glutathione (GSH) and cysteine and the activity of γ -glutamyltransferase (γ -GT; EC 2.3.2.2.) in **squamous-cell lung carcinoma** (SQCLC) and the lung parenchyma specimens from surgically treated patients. The basal CB activity, assayed in tissue exts. in the absence of exogenous activators, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. The residual CB activity, remaining in tissue exts. after preincubation at 37°, was not any longer significantly different in SQCLC and the lungs. The inhibited CB activity, calculated as the difference between the basal and residual CB activities, was significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung. In the case of the cysteine protease cathepsin C (CC; EC 3.4.14.1), neither the basal nor the residual nor the inhibited CC activities in SQCLC and the lung were significantly different. Compared to CC, the powerfulness of endogenous cysteine protease inhibitors to inhibit CB was much higher in both SQCLC and the lung. The cysteine protease inhibitors from SQCLC and the lung which effectively inhibited CB could be related to the inhibitors with an apparent Mr ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. Isoelec. focusing studies indicated significant differences in the progress of inhibition of the activity of CB isoforms in SQCLC and lung parenchyma exts. The levels of both GSH and Cys were significantly higher in SQCLC compared to the lung and the level of GSH was significantly higher in Stage III tumors compared to Stage I tumors. The activity of γ -GT was not significantly different in SQCLC and the lung but it was significantly higher in Stage I tumors compared to Stage III tumors and showed a significant neg. correlation with GSH level in SQCLC. Dithiothreitol did not increase the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which indicates that reversibly oxidized forms of CB do not accumulate in the tumors and the lungs. The basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung was competitively inhibited by Cys. Moreover, increasing Cys concns. had a modulatory effect on the basal activity of CB from SQCLC and the lung which was featured by Cys-induced inhibition of CB activity and by subsequent Cys-effected recovery of CB activity from its previous inhibition by Cys.

REFERENCE COUNT: 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 27 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:875008 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:8400

TITLE: Bis(aryloxy)alkanes as inhibitors of phospholipase A2 enzymes

INVENTOR(S): Perrier, Helene; Prasit, Petpiboon; Street, Ian; Wang, Zhaoyin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Frosst Canada, Inc., Can.
SOURCE: U.S., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

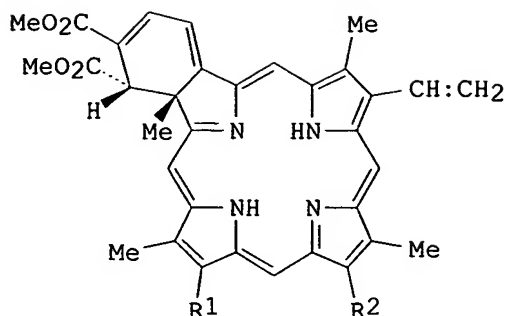
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5453443	A	19950926	US 1994-277854	19940720
CA 2153739	AA	19960121	CA 1995-2153739	19950712

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-277854 A 19940720
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:8400
ED Entered STN: 25 Oct 1995
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Compds. having the formula I [R1, R2, R3, R6 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R8, R9, R14 = e.g., H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R10, R15, R16, R17 = H, C1-6-alkyl, C1-6-alkylphenyl; R11 = e.g., C1-6-alkyl; R12 = H, C1-6-alkyl, halo; R13 = perfluoro-C1-6-alkyl; A, B = bond, O, S, SO, SO2; Q = e.g., CH(OH)R13, COR16; X1 = O, S, SO, SO2; Z = H or phenyl-(R14)3; m = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; p and q are each independently 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8] are inhibitors of the PLA2 enzymes. These compds. are useful as anti-allergic, anti-asthmatic, they are also useful in treating various inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, bursitis, **psoriasis**; immunoinflammatory disorders such as contact dermatitis, irritable bowel disease and the like. Thus, e.g., to a solution of 1-(2-hydroxy-4-{3-[4-(1-hydroxy-4-phenylbutyl)phenoxy]propoxy}-3-propylphenyl)ethanone and 3-mercaptopropionic acid was added BF3.OEt2; workup and salt formation afforded 3-(1-{4-[3-(4-acetyl-3-hydroxy-2-propylphenoxy)propoxy]phenyl}-4-phenylbutylthio)propionic acid sodium salt (Na.II) which inhibited unesterified arachidonic acid release at a concentration range of 0.5 to 10 μ M. Pharmaceutical formulations were given.

L20 ANSWER 28 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:56942 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:56942
TITLE: Photodynamic killing of human **squamous** cell **carcinoma** cells using a monoclonal antibody-photosensitizer conjugate
AUTHOR(S): Jiang, Frank N.; Liu, Daniel J.; Neyndorff, Herma; Chester, Michael; Jiang, Shiyi; Levy, Julia G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Univ. British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1991), 83(17), 1218-25
CODEN: JNCIEQ; ISSN: 0027-8874
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 1992
GI



I, $R^1 = (CH_2)_2CO_2Me$, $R^2 = (CH_2)_2CO_2H$
 II, $R^1 = (CH_2)_2CO_2H$, $R^2 = (CH_2)_2CO_2Me$

AB Procedures were developed in which the photosensitizer benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid ring A (BPD). (I or II) can be covalently linked to carrier mols. of modified PVA to produce water-soluble PVA-BPD conjugates with a mol. weight of .apprx. 30 kDa. These carriers are covalently linked to monoclonal antibodies (MoAbs) using heterobifunctional linking agents. Such a conjugate is described, in which the MoAb (5E8) has specificity for a glycoprotein detected on human **squamous cell carcinomas** of the lung. The conjugates produced were covalently linked and retained both their photosensitizing and antigen-binding activities. The MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate, in the presence of 10% fetal calf serum, exhibited highly enhanced phototoxic killing of the target cell line (A549) over that exhibited by free BPD or a control MoAb-PVA-BPD conjugate. These results demonstrate the selectivity and specificity of this MoAb conjugate.

L20 ANSWER 29 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:573808 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:173808

TITLE: Thio-containing anthralin analogs for the treatment of **psoriasis**, and their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions, and use

INVENTOR(S): Bruce, John Malcolm

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Victoria University of Manchester, UK

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

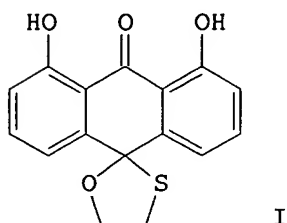
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 314405	A1	19890503	EP 1988-309938	19881021
EP 314405	B1	19920318		
R: ES, GR				
WO 8903822	A1	19890505	WO 1988-GB912	19881021
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
RW: AT, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8826060	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26060	19881021
AU 628304	B2	19920917		
ZA 8807905	A	19900328	ZA 1988-7905	19881021
EP 386050	A1	19900912	EP 1988-909353	19881021
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 03502686	T2	19910620	JP 1988-508627	19881021

AT 73766	E	19920415	AT 1988-309938	19881021
ES 2038307	T3	19930716	ES 1988-309938	19881021
US 4927845	A	19900522	US 1989-377835	19890815
US 4997961	A	19910305	US 1990-484572	19900226
DK 9000986	A	19900420	DK 1990-986	19900420
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1987-24799	A 19871022
			GB 1987-24800	A 19871022
			EP 1988-309938	A 19881021
			WO 1988-GB912	A 19881021
			US 1989-377835	A2 19890815
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 111:173808				
ED Entered STN: 10 Nov 1989				
GI				



AB Anthralin analogs containing a thio substituent, useful for treating **psoriasis** (no data), are prepared. Bromination of anthralin in CS₂ gave 77.5% 10-bromo derivative, which reacted with HSCH₂CH₂OH in CH₂Cl₂ to give 90% 10-(2-hydroxyethylthio) derivative. Cyclization of this using DDQ in CH₂Cl₂ under N gave 75% dihydroxyanthracenedione ethylene hemithioketal I.

L20 ANSWER 30 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:400855 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:855
 TITLE: Effect of drugs on histamine radio-enzyme assay
 AUTHOR(S): Harvima, Rauno J.; Harvima, Ilkka T.; Kajander, E. Olavi; Penttila, Ilkka M.; Horsmanheimo, Maija; Fraki, Jorma E.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Kuopio, Kuopio, Finland
 SOURCE: Clinica Chimica Acta (1989), 180(3), 231-9
 CODEN: CCATAR; ISSN: 0009-8981
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ED Entered STN: 08 Jul 1989
 AB The effects of >200 drugs and other compds. on histamine radioenzymic assay were studied. Some muscle relaxants (e.g. alcuronium), some sympathomimetics (e.g., dopamine, isoxsuprine, tyramine, and possibly phenylethylamine), antimalarial drugs, procaine, procainamide, Berenil, and serotonin interfered with this assay. In some special cases potentially inhibitory drugs were some muscle relaxants (e.g., vecuronium, pancuronium, and tubocarine), antidepressants, antihistamines (e.g., cimetidine, ranitidine, and diphenhydramine), chinidin, disopyramide, tolazoline, and salazosulfapyridine.

L20 ANSWER 31 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:108188 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:108188
 TITLE: Antiinflammatory drug inhibiting interleukin-1 release
 INVENTOR(S): Ku, George; Doherty, Niall
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 4 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 284879	A2	19881005	EP 1988-104085	19880315
EP 284879	A3	19901017		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 4870101	A	19890926	US 1988-151521	19880218
ZA 8801804	A	19881026	ZA 1988-1804	19880314
AU 8813161	A1	19880915	AU 1988-13161	19880316
AU 601554	B2	19900913		
DK 8801436	A	19880918	DK 1988-1436	19880316
JP 63258410	A2	19881025	JP 1988-62073	19880317
JP 2650039	B2	19970903		
US 5011857	A	19910430	US 1989-387328	19890728
US 5034412	A	19910723	US 1990-629798	19901219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1987-26587	A	19870317
US 1988-151521	A	19880218
US 1989-387328	A3	19890728

ED Entered STN: 03 Apr 1989

AB Methods for inhibiting the release of interleukin-1 and for alleviating interleukin-1-mediated conditions, such as IL-1-mediated inflammation, comprise administration of an antioxidant such as disulfiram, tetrakis[3-(2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyloxymethyl]methane or 2,4-diisobutyl-6-(dimethylaminomethyl)phenol. The lipopolysaccharide-stimulated in vitro release of interleukin-1 from mouse peritoneal macrophages was inhibited by 79% when the mice were administered orally 100 mg disulfiram/kg, 40, 24 and 16 h prior to collection of the macrophages.

L20 ANSWER 32 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:563075 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:163075

TITLE: Effect of exogenous glutathione on tumor progression in the murine skin multistage carcinogenesis model

AUTHOR(S): Rotstein, Joel B.; Slaga, Thomas J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cancer Cent., Univ. Texas Syst., Smithville, TX, 78957, USA

SOURCE: Carcinogenesis (1988), 9(9), 1547-51

CODEN: CRNGDP; ISSN: 0143-3334

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1988

AB Oxidative stress has been suggested to play an integral role in the **cancer** process. It may be particularly significant during tumor progression, where there is likely to be a large amount of free radicals generated by infiltrating inflammatory cells and dying tumor cells. In order to test this hypothesis, a variety of free radical scavengers and antioxidants were assessed for their ability to inhibit tumor progression. The murine skin multistage carcinogenesis model was used to generate papillomas, which are a population of putative precancerous lesions. Various test agents were applied topically to papillomas in order to determine if they would decrease the incidence of the malignant lesion, **squamous cell carcinoma**. The agents tested included: GSH, BHA, vitamin E, copper(II) (3,5-diisopropylsalicylate)2, sodium benzoate, N-acetyl cysteine and disulfiram. Under the conditions of the expts., only GSH and disulfiram inhibited tumor progression to a significant degree. Addnl. studies indicated that GSH prevented **cancer** development in a dose-dependent manner. Another experiment demonstrated that when papillomas received repeated topical applications of diethylmaleate, a GSH-depleting agent, tumor progression was enhanced. Collectively these data suggest that sufficient glutathione levels may be

important in preventing cancer formation.

L20 ANSWER 33 OF 33 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:503717 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:103717

TITLE: Effects of multiple putative anticarcinogens on the carcinogenicity of trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole

AUTHOR(S): Dunsford, Harold A.; Dolan, Patrick M.; Seed, John L.; Bueding, Ernest

CORPORATE SOURCE: Health Sci. Cent., Univ. Texas, Houston, TX, 77030, USA

SOURCE: JNCI, Journal of the National Cancer Institute (1984), 73(1), 161-8

CODEN: JJIND8; ISSN: 0198-0157

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 29 Sep 1984

AB In an attempt to dissociate the chemotherapeutic from the carcinogenic properties of the antischistosomal and antitrypanosomal nitrovinylfuran SQ 18506 (trans-5-amino-3-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,2,4-oxadiazole) [28754-68-9], potential inhibitors of carcinogenesis were administered to female outbred CD-1 mice before and during exposure to SQ18506. The compds. tested were ascorbic acid [50-81-7], etretinate [54350-48-0], butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) [25013-16-5], cysteamine [60-23-1], cysteine [52-90-4] dimercaprol [59-52-9], disulfiram [97-77-8], 1,4-dithiothreitol [3483-12-3], reduced glutathione [70-18-8], and spermidine [124-20-9]. The primary types of tumors observed were **squamous cell carcinomas** of the stomach and thymic and nonthymic lymphomas. BHA reduced the incidence of malignant tumors to control levels, whereas cysteine hydrochloride, spermidine phosphate, and disulfiram reduced the incidence of chemical induced tumors by 42, 34, and 32%, resp. Although cysteamine and disulfiram had no or only a modest effect on the overall incidence of tumors, the data suggested possible tissue-specific anticarcinogenic properties for these agents. Of the 8 antioxidants tested, only 1 had marked anticarcinogenic properties against SQ18506. These data indicate that antioxidant properties alone cannot account for the anticarcinogenic activity of the compds. tested. Coadministration of the anticarcinogen BHA with SQ18506 also blocked the chemotherapeutic effects of this agent on female CD-1 mice infected with *Schistosoma mansoni*.

=> save
ENTER L#, L# RANGE, ALL, OR (END):all
ENTER NAME OR (END):L10085239/L
L# LIST L1-L20 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'L10085239/L'

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:24 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:36 ON 03 FEB 2005

L1 1 S (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOLONE OR CARBENOXALONE)/CN
L2 1 S (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHENYLARSINE)/CN
L3 1 S CITRAL/CN
L4 1 S ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPIZOLE)/CN
L5 1 S (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/CN
L6 1 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:24:25 ON 03 FEB 2005

L7 9972 S L1-L6
E PSORIASIS
L8 11713 S E3, E10, E12
E ACNE VULGARIS
L9 5735 S E2
E ACTINIC KERATOSIS
E SOLAR KERATOSIS
E SQUAMOUS CARCINOMA
E SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA
E ICHTHYOSSES
L10 728 S E3-E7
E HYPERKERATOSIS
L11 1060 S E1-E4
L12 2418 S ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?) OR (ACTINIC KERATO?) OR POROKE
L13 2305 S XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS OR VESCICULOBULL?
L14 15177 S (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?))
L15 26 S L10 AND L13
L16 3007 S L10 OR L13
L17 2499 S L11 OR L12
L18 35753 S L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19 4 S L7 (L) L18
L20 33 S L7 AND L18

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:38:20 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:43:19 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:43:54 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:46:58 ON 03 FEB 2005
SAVE ALL L10085239/L

=>

Connecting via Winsock to STN

10/085,239
Search Notes
2/3/05

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptalar1614

PASSWORD:

* * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 16:50:37 ON 03 FEB 2005
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:50:37 ON 03 FEB 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.18	45.59

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:58:39 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:59:07 ON 03 FEB 2005
ACTIVATE L10085239/L

L1 (	1)SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOLXOL
L2 (	1)SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHE
L3 (	1)SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	CITRAL/CN
L4 (	1)SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPI
L5 (	1)SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/C
L6 (	1)SEA	FILE=REGISTRY	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	"3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN
L7 (	9972)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR
L8 (	11713)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(PSORIASIS/BI OR PSORIATIC/BI
L9 (	5735)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	ACNE/BI
L10 (	728)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(ICHTHYOSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM
L11 (	1060)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERA
L12 (	2418)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?)
L13 (	2305)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS O
L14 (	15177)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	(SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCI
L15 (	26)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L10 AND L13
L16 (	3007)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L10 OR L13
L17 (	2499)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L11 OR L12
L18 (	35753)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19 (	4)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L7 (L) L18
L20 (	33)SEA	FILE=CAPLUS	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L7 AND L18

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:59:30 ON 03 FEB 2005

L21	3287	S	CARBENOXOLONE? OR CARBENEOLXOLONE? OR BIOGAS
L22	2661	S	PHENYLARSINE OXIDE? OR OXOPHENYLARSINE? OR (PHENYL (L) (ARSEN
L23	5383	S	CITRAL? OR (DIMETHYL (L) OCTADIENAL) OR "3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6-OCT
L24	6887	S	"4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR (METHYL (L) PYRAZOLE) OR FOMEPIZOLE?
L25	11851	S	DISULPHIRAM? OR DISULFIRAM? OR (TETRAETHYLTHIURAM DISULFIDE)
L26	1938	S	"3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"
		E	PSORIASIS
L27	69781	S	E3
		E	ACNE VULGARIS
L28	37057	S	E2 OR ACNEIFORM? OR ACNE VULGARIS
L29	31141	S	?KERATOSIS? OR ?KERATOS? OR ACTINIC KERATOS? OR SOLAR KERATOS
L30	8345	S	HYPERKERATOS?
		E	(SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)

L31 2917471 S (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:23 ON 03 FEB 2005
SAVE ALL L10085239/L

=> e ichthyoses

E1	2	ICC/BI
E2	2	ICCA/BI
E3	0	--> ICHYTHYOSSES/BI
E4	26	ICI/BI
E5	1	ICL/BI
E6	3	ICLM/BI
E7	1	ICLUDES/BI
E8	38	ICM/BI
E9	2	ICMO/BI
E10	1	ICNC/BI
E11	1	ICNMG/BI
E12	1	ICNS/BI

=> s ichthyoses or ichthyosis or ichthyos? or xeroderm? or vesciculobull?

0 ICHYTHYOSSES
0 ICHYTHYOSIS
0 ICHYTHYOS?
0 XERODERM?
0 VESCICULOBULL?

L32 0 ICHYTHYOSSES OR ICHYTHYOSIS OR ICHYTHYOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICU
LOBULL?

=> file medline biosis embase wpids

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.30	45.71

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

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FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

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=> e ichthyoses

E1	1	ICHYTHYORNIS/BI
E2	1	ICHYTHYOSAN/BI
E3	1	--> ICHYTHYOSSES/BI
E4	7	ICHYTHYOSIFORM/BI
E5	1	ICHYTHYOSIFORME/BI
E6	8	ICHYTHYOSIS/BI
E7	1	ICHYTHYOTHEREOL/BI
E8	1	ICHYTHYOTOXICITY/BI
E9	1	ICHYTHYSTOMA/BI
E10	2	ICHYTOSE/BI
E11	4	ICHYTOSIS/BI
E12	1	ICHZ/BI

=> s .e3-e6

L33 17 (ICHYTHYOSSES/BI OR ICHYTHYOSIFORM/BI OR ICHYTHYOSIFORME/BI OR
ICHYTHYOSIS/BI)

=> s ichythos? or xeroderm? or vesciculobull?

L34 10061 ICHYTHOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULL?

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:58:39 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:59:07 ON 03 FEB 2005

ACTIVATE L10085239/L

```
-----
L1 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOXOL
L2 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHE
L3 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CITRAL/CN
L4 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPI
L5 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/C
L6 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN
L7 (    9972)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR
L8 (   11713)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PSORIASIS/BI OR PSORIATIC/BI
L9 (    5735)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ACNE/BI
L10 (     728)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ICHTHYOSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM
L11 (    1060)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERA
L12 (    2418)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?)
L13 (    2305)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS O
L14 (   15177)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCI
L15 (      26)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L13
L16 (    3007)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L13
L17 (    2499)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
L18 (   35753)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19 (      4)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) L18
L20 (    33)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L18
-----
```

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:59:30 ON 03 FEB 2005

```
L21      3287 S CARBENOXOLONE? OR CARBENEOXOLONE? OR CARBENOXALONE? OR BIOGAS
L22      2661 S PHENYLARSINE OXIDE? OR OXOPHENYLARSINE? OR (PHENYL (L) (ARSEN
L23      5383 S CITRAL? OR (DIMETHYL (L) OCTADIENAL) OR "3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6-OCT
L24      6887 S "4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR (METHYL (L) PYRAZOLE) OR FOMEPIZOLE?
L25     11851 S DISULPHIRAM? OR DISULFIRAM? OR (TETRAETHYLTHIURAM DISULFIDE)
L26      1938 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"
          E PSORIASIS
L27     69781 S E3
          E ACNE VULGARIS
L28      37057 S E2 OR ACNEIFORM? OR ACNE VULGARIS
L29      31141 S ?KERATOSIS? OR ?KERATOS? OR ACTINIC KERATOS? OR SOLAR KERATOS
L30      8345 S HYPERKERATOS?
          E (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
L31     2917471 S (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:23 ON 03 FEB 2005

SAVE ALL L10085239/L

E ICHYTHYOSES

```
L32      0 S ICHYTHYOSES OR ICHYTHYOSIS OR ICHYTHYOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESC
```

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

E ICHYTHYOSES

```
L33      17 S E3-E6
```

```
L34     10061 S ICHYTHOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULL?
```

=> s 121 or 122 or 123 or 124 or 125 or 126

```
L35     31806 L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26
```

=> s 127 or 128 or 129 or 130 or 131 or 133 or 134

```
L36     3038738 L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L33 OR L34
```

=> s 135 (L) 136

```
L37      713 L35 (L) L36
```

=> s 135 and 136
L38 1267 L35 AND L36

=> s 137 and (therapeutic or therap? or pharmaceutic?)
L39 169 L37 AND (THERAPEUTIC OR THERAP? OR PHARMACEUTIC?)

=> remove duplicates

DUPLICATES IS NOT VALID HERE

The DELETE command is used to remove various items stored by the system.

To delete a saved query, saved answer set, saved L-number list, SDI request, batch request, mailing list, or user-defined cluster, format, or search field, enter the name. The name may include ? for left, right, or simultaneous left and right truncation.

Examples:

DELETE BIO?/Q	- delete query names starting with BIO
DELETE ?DRUG/A	- delete answer set names ending with DRUG
DELETE ?ELEC?/L	- delete L-number lists containing ELEC
DELETE ANTICOAG/S	- delete SDI request
DELETE ENZYME/B	- delete batch request
DELETE .MYCLUSTER	- delete user-defined cluster
DELETE .MYFORMAT	- delete user-defined display format
DELETE .MYFIELD	- delete user-defined search field
DELETE NAMELIST MYLIST	- delete mailing list

To delete an ordered document or an offline print, enter its number.

Examples:

DELETE P123001C	- delete print request
DELETE D134002C	- delete document order request

To delete an individual L-number or range of L-numbers, enter the L-number or L-number range. You may also enter DELETE LAST followed by a number, n, to delete the last n L-numbers. RENUMBER or NORENUMBER may also be explicitly specified to override the value of SET RENUMBER.

Examples:

DELETE L21	- delete a single L-number
DELETE L3-L6	- delete a range of L-numbers
DELETE LAST 4	- delete the last 4 L-numbers
DELETE L33-	- delete L33 and any higher L-number
DELETE -L55	- delete L55 and any lower L-number
DELETE L2-L6 RENUMBER	- delete a range of L-numbers and renumber remaining L-numbers
DELETE RENUMBER	- renumber L-numbers after deletion of intermediate L-numbers

Entire sets of saved items, SDI requests, batch requests, user-defined items, or E-numbers can be deleted.

Examples:

DELETE SAVED/Q	- delete all saved queries
DELETE SAVED/A	- delete all saved answer sets
DELETE SAVED/L	- delete all saved L-number lists
DELETE SAVED	- delete all saved queries, answer sets,

and L-number lists

DELETE SAVED/S - delete all SDI requests

DELETE SAVED/B - delete all batch requests

DELETE CLUSTER - delete all user-defined clusters

DELETE FORMAT - delete all user-defined display formats

DELETE FIELD - delete all user-defined search fields

DELETE SELECT - delete all E-numbers

DELETE HISTORY - delete all L-numbers and restart the session at L1

To delete an entire multifile SDI request, enter DELETE and the name of the request. To delete a component from the multifile SDI, enter DELETE and the name of the component.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:58:39 ON 03 FEB 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:59:07 ON 03 FEB 2005
ACTIVATE L10085239/L

```

L1 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (CARBENOXOLONE OR CARBENEOLXOL
L2 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PHENYLARSINE OXIDE OR OXOPHE
L3 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CITRAL/CN
L4 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR FOMEPI
L5 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (DISULPHIRAM OR DISULFIRAM)/C
L6 (      1)SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"/CN
L7 (    9972)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR
L8 (   11713)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (PSORIASIS/BI OR PSORIATIC/BI
L9 (    5735)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ACNE/BI
L10 (    728)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (ICHTHYOSES/BI OR ICHTHYOSIFORM
L11 (   1060)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (HYPERKERATOSIA/BI OR HYPERKERA
L12 (   2418)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ?KERATOSIS? OR (SOLAR KERATO?)
L13 (   2305)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULLOUS O
L14 (   15177)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (SQUAMOUS (L) (CANCER? OR CARCI
L15 (    26)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 AND L13
L16 (   3007)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 OR L13
L17 (   2499)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 OR L12
L18 (   35753)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 OR L9 OR L14 OR L16 OR L17
L19 (    4)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 (L) L18
L20 (   33)SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 AND L18

```

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:59:30 ON 03 FEB 2005

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L21    3287 S CARBENOXOLONE? OR CARBENEOLXOLONE? OR CARBENOXALONE? OR BIOGAS
L22    2661 S PHENYLARSINE OXIDE? OR OXOPHENYLARSINE? OR (PHENYL (L) (ARSEN
L23    5383 S CITRAL? OR (DIMETHYL (L) OCTADIENAL) OR "3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6-OCT
L24    6887 S "4-METHYLPYRAZOLE" OR (METHYL (L) PYRAZOLE) OR FOMEPIZOLE?
L25   11851 S DISULPHIRAM? OR DISULFIRAM? OR (TETRAETHYLTHIURAM DISULFIDE)
L26    1938 S "3-MERCAPTOPROPIONIC ACID"
        E PSORIASIS
L27    69781 S E3
        E ACNE VULGARIS
L28    37057 S E2 OR ACNEIFORM? OR ACNE VULGARIS
L29    31141 S ?KERATOSIS? OR ?KERATOS? OR ACTINIC KERATOS? OR SOLAR KERATOS
L30    8345 S HYPERKERATOS?
        E (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)
L31   2917471 S (SQUAMOUS (L) CANCER? OR CARCINOMA? OR NEOPLAS? OR CYTOTOX?)

```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:23 ON 03 FEB 2005

```

        SAVE ALL L10085239/L
        E ICHYTHYOSES
L32    0 S ICHYTHYOSES OR ICHYTHYOSIS OR ICHYTHYOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESC

```

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:51:53 ON 03 FEB 2005

E ICHTHYLOSES

L33 17 S E3-E6
L34 10061 S ICHTHOS? OR XERODERM? OR VESCICULOBULL?
L35 31806 S L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26
L36 3038738 S L27 OR L28 OR L29 OR L30 OR L31 OR L33 OR L34
L37 713 S L35 (L) L36
L38 1267 S L35 AND L36
L39 169 S L37 AND (THERAPEUTIC OR THERAP? OR PHARMACEUTIC?)

=> s 137 (L) (hyperprolif?)
L40 39 L37 (L) (HYPERPROLIF?)

=> d cost

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
7.89	51.80
0.36	2.16
-----	-----
8.25	53.96

FULL ESTIMATED COST

IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS' AT 16:55:52 ON 03 FEB 2005

=> d 140 ibib ed abs

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 39 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation. on
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:522004 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100522004

TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions comprising disulfiram.

AUTHOR(S): Marikovsky, Moshe [Inventor, Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Mazkeret Batya, Israel

ASSIGNEE: Yeda Research and Development Co Ltd., Rehovot,
Israel

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6288110 September 11, 2001

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
Office Patents, (Sep. 11, 2001) Vol. 1250, No. 2. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Nov 2001

Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002

ED Entered STN: 7 Nov 2001

Last Updated on STN: 23 Feb 2002

AB **Disulfiram (tetraethylthiuram disulfide)** is
shown to inhibit angiogenesis and to be useful in the treatment of
angiogenesis-dependent disorders, including **neoplasms**, and to
prevent cell **hyperproliferation** and formation of clots along or
around medical devices.

=> d 140 1-39 ibib ed abs

THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 142.70 U.S. DOLLARS

DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:n

REQUEST CANCELED

=> d scan

L40 39 ANSWERS WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2002-065496 [09] WPIDS

TI New phenylacetic or heteroarylacetic acid derivatives useful for the
treating e.g. skin diseases, diabetes, cancers, eye disorders,